THE HISTORY

Of the Late Great

REVOLUTION

IN

ENGLAND And *SCOTLAND*:

WITH

The *Cauſes* and *Means* by which it was

ACCOMPLISHED.

TOGETHER

With a *Particular Account* of the Extraordinary *Occurrences* which happened thereupon. As likewiſe the *Settlement* of both the *Kingdoms* under Their Moſt *Serene Majeſties* King *WILLIAM* and Queen *MARY*.

Licenſed and Entered according to Order.

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THE PREFACE.

THE *Cauſes of this laſt* Revolution, *ſo happy to the whole Nation, if, like* Fœlices Agricolæ, *we knew our own Felicity, are already ſet forth with that Authority and Accurateneſs of Truth, that there will be no occaſion to give any further Account to the World,*

of what has been done with ſo much Induſtry already. Only theſe few Sheets tranſmit to Publick View the Order and Conduct of the whole Proceedings, by means whereof the Greateſt Revolution in the World was brought to paſs with ſo much ſilence, that it ſeemed to be no more then the Change of a ſhort Bluſter of Confuſion huſh'd into a ſudden Calm of Peace and Order. The whole Enterprize ſeem'd to be one Link of Succeſs and Proſperity, proceeding from the Juſtice and Merits of the Undertaking. Such are generally

thoſe

thoſe Revolutions *which are the Conſequences of Governments weakned by the Miſcarriages of the Governours, when Princes rather chooſe to be ruled and ſway'd by bad Advice then wholeſome Counſel, and make it their buſineſs rather to command then obey the Law.*

Therefore it was that neither Galba, Otho *nor* Vitellius *ſucceeded in thoſe ſwift* Revolutions *of the* Roman Empire, *becauſe they ſought not to repair and ſupport the Ruins of the Falling Structure of Imperial Government; but*

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to gratifie their own Ambition and Inordinate and Voluptuous Desires. But the Senate and People of Rome *most willingly resigned the Empire to* Vespasian's *Moderation and Sobriety, because they were confident of his Virtuous Intentions. And such was the* Revolution *in* Portugal, *where the Nobility and Gentry had that Success, to carry on a Contrivance of some years, without any Discovery of the Jealous and Prying* Spaniard, *and to set up* John *of* Braganza, *without so much as three hours Disturbance in the Chief City of the Kingdom;*

Kingdom; becauſe their Deſign was no more then to ſet their Country Free from the Slaviſh Yoke of the Spaniard *and Tyranny of the* Inquiſition.

We are paſſed from a Reign like that of Tiberius, Ubi ſæva juſſa, continuæ accuſationes, fallaces amicitiæ, pernicies Innocentum, *under the gentle Rule of an* Antoninus Pius, *of whom it was ſaid,* Provinciæ ſub eo cunctæ floruerunt. *A Happineſs which it were to be wiſhed that the reſtleſs and wayward Spirits of ſome People, would not ſo Induſtriouſly labour to wreſt from*

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the future Story of his preſent Majeſty; though due Conſideration would ſoon give them to underſtand how much they toil in vain.

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THE HISTORY OF THE LATE REVOLUTION.

CErtain it is that nothing more provokes and irritates a Nation, born to Freedom, as the Engliſh Nation is, then attempts to deprive them of the ancient Conſtitutions of their Liberty. Like the *Thracians* in *Tacitus*, among whom there being a Rumor ſpread, that the Romans intended to rout them out of their ſtrong holds, and to tranſplant and mix them among other Nations, ſent their Embaſſadors to the General of the Romans, *Poppæus Sabinus*, that they would be mindful of their Friendſhip and Obedience, if no new Burthens were impos'd upon them;

but that if they were deſign'd for Slavery, like vanquiſh'd Perſons, they wanted neither Weapons, nor Youth, nor a Courage, ready to defend their Liberty, or to dye in the maintenance of it. Nor were the Engliſh leſs ſenſible of the endeavours of their late Princes to have got themſelves out of the Wardſhip of their Parliaments, and to have brought the whole Nation into a Subjection and Slavery, like that in *France*, where the King of *France* tramples upon the Necks of his Subjects at his own Will and Pleaſure, and that they took all the ways and methods of *Lewis* the XI. to obtain their Ends. So that the Encroachments of the Prince growing ſo high and ripe for Execution, they thought it high time to beſtir themſelves, in order to the throwing off that yoak which ſo apparently threaten'd their own and the Necks of their Poſterity. So far was the late Prince led away by a fond deſire of being abſolute, as not to conſider that the Glory of the King and the

the Royal Family conſiſts in the Love of the People, and an entire Union between the King and them; which when it once comes to ceaſe through a mutual diſtruſt and hatred of each other, it follows of neceſſity that upon a breach, the moſt powerful muſt and will prevail: though this may be ſaid for the *Engliſh*, that they have a natural inclination to their Monarch, and that a great matter will not alter their Allegiance; yet many and repeated Acts will alienate their affections, and at length cauſe ſuch a Breach as is not to be reconciled.

For as it is moſt evident that the Lives and Liberties of the *Engliſh* People are ſecur'd by Law; ſo there is nothing ſo grievous to an *Engliſh* Commoner, as the breach of that Law. And beſides they have ſuch a veneration for the Proteſtant Religion eſtabliſh'd by Law, and ſuch a deteſtation of Popery, that there is nothing which they can leſs brook, then a violation of the one, and the Introducing of the other. Theſe were

therefore the foundations upon which their lawful Diſguſts and Animoſities were grounded. For it was apparent to all, that thoſe who were moſt faithful to the Principles and Doctrine of the true Proteſtant Religion, and to the juſt eſtabliſht Legal Government, were in diverſe kinds, and after ſeveral ways moſt miſerably vex'd and oppreſs'd by the Popiſh Contrivances and Practiſes, cover'd over with the ſpecious pretences and name of Authority.

Several things were alſo daily impos'd upon them in their ſeveral Stations and Places, which they were convinced in their Conſciences could never be juſtified either to God or the Kingdom; and yet they were urg'd upon them without regard to their Conſciences, by loſs of their Offices and Employments, and many other threatned effects of the Kings diſpleaſure.

The King had not obſerv'd any one point of his Royal Word and Promiſes ſet forth in his Declaration both to the Clergy and Laity: For not-

notwithſtanding he had ſolemnly engaged to ſecure the Proteſtant Religion, and to preſerve to the People the enjoyment of their Franchiſes, their Liberties and Properties, nothing of all this was obſerv'd; as if he had deſign'd to abſolve his Subjects from their Allegiance, by the continual breach of his own word. For moſt of the Proteſtants were preſs'd upon to declare for a Repeal of all the Laws made for the Reformation and ſecuring their Religion, and the ſettlement of it.

The Subjects were forc'd to ſubmit to ſerve and obey thoſe that were no Lawful Judges, no legal Sheriffs, Juſtices of the Peace nor Mayors, nor Deputy Lieutenants, and all were threatned vex'd and proſecuted, that durſt to ſay that they had no lawful Authority.

All the Subjects were commanded to ſuffer all the actions and offences of their Lives, and the ſecrets of their

Hearts to be ſearch'd into, and their chief Intereſts; and many of their Freeholds to be judg'd by the diſcretion of a few of the King's Creatures, call'd his Commiſſioners for Eccleſiaſtical Affairs, whoſe Commiſſion was to proceed without and againſt the Rules of the Laws of *England*, with a *non obſtante* to all other Laws, and every man was required to aſſiſt their Arbitrary Power, upon Peril of their Cenſures, which extended to Impriſonment for Life.

All the Miniſters were commanded under threats of heavy Penalties to be inflicted upon them, to proclaim in their ſeveral Churches and Congregations the Kings abſolute power to ſuſpend at once the force and uſe of all the Penal Laws made for theſe four hundred years paſt, to ſecure the Rights of the Crown, the Freedoms and Properties of the Realm, and the Profeſſion of the Proteſtant Religion.

All the Proteſtants were conſtrain'd through dread of the Kings Diſpleaſure, to ſuffer the Rights of the Crown and

and Freedom of the Realm againſt Foreign Powers and Laws to be publickly violated, and the force of Foreign Laws over them to be publickly maintain'd. So that they were enjoyn'd by the King to neglect their ſworn Duties to God, to the Crown and Kingdom, of proſecuting at Law ſuch Treaſons as they knew and ſaw to be daily committed, for which no excuſe could be made under pretence of Liberty of Conſcience in Chriſt's Religion.

The Conſtables and other Officers throughout the Kingdom were compell'd to quarter *Iriſh* and *Scotch*, and other Mercenary Soldiers in the Houſes of their Neighbours againſt their wills, in contempt of the Laws and ſeveral Statutes of late enacted.

The Gentlemen and Freeholders were preſs'd to renounce Native and Legal Freedom in their choice of Members for Parliament.

The Freemen of the ſeveral Cities and Towns Corporate of the Nation, were conſtrain'd to yield up to the

King's Will and Pleaſure, the Tenure of their Magiſtracies, and all their free Cuſtoms and Priviledges. This produc'd a *Quo warranto* againſt the City of *London*, which gave an Alarm to the whole Realm, it being then plainly evident, that no manner of Right was ſecure. For from both the Written Law, and the Traditions of our Anceſtors, we had learn'd, that Corporations were not forfeitable; beſides that the manner of managing that Affair, gave much diſcontent. For firſt, it was well known that the whole Nation would follow the fate of *London*; and it was as plain that they reſolv'd to have it, when they remov'd one Chief Juſtice who refus'd a concurrence, and put up another in his place, the meanneſs of whoſe extraction made him not regard futurities or airy things, but his own preſent enjoyment of a warm Place; and indeed it was but a preſent enjoyment, for when his opinion was delivered by another Judge, he became quite ſenſeleſs, and ſo continu'd till he dy'd.

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This, and the Power given to *Graham*, *Brent* and others, to put in, and put out in the ſeveral Cities and Corporations of the Nation, as they ſaw convenient, made the King Maſter of above two thirds of the Houſe of Commons; for then were Charters taken away, or ſurrendred every where, and new ones granted with new faſhioned Clauſes in them, reſerving Power to place or diſplace at pleaſure, by which means the moſt ſober and underſtanding Magiſtrates were removed. And this it was that laid the foundation for the methods put in practice by the Popiſh Succeſſor; one of the moſt miſchievous things that ever *Weſtminſter-hall* was guilty of, wherein all that were concern'd, without all queſtion deſerve the true Title of Betrayers of the *Engliſh* Liberties.

Then as to the upholding or deſtruction of true *Engliſh* Parliaments, never was a more apparent Court-practice in prejudice of the People, then in the Caſe of Mr. *Papilion* and Mr. *Duboys*, when choſen Sheriffs for *London*; they having

having upwards of two thousand seven hundred hands, when *North* had only an hundred and seven, and Mr. *Box* one thousand three hundred fifty three: the particulars of which are yet fresh in the memories of most men. One would have thought the usual and legal way of Plurality of Voices should have carry'd it. But what did they work? The continual solicitations of a Mayor, by a Treacherous Secretary: The complyance of some Court-ridden Aldermen: The behaviour of a Sword-bearer and Common Cryer, absolutely devoted to the then late Recorders Commands. Besides that, the actions of the Common Serjeant in that particular were very notorious; for which some of them had Pensions granted and pay'd by the Ministers of the Prince. The refusal to swear them Sheriffs according to the Law and Custom. The putting up a *North*, whose Brother was to be his Guide, and himself to be rewarded with a considerable Office; and this when a worthy Citizen,

Citizen, ſenſible of the ſiniſter Practices in that Election, refus'd to act by vertue of it, but rather choſe to pay his Fine, than to countenance ſuch Innovations. This Violation of Rights and Priviledges of the City of *London*, gave diſguſt not only to a conſiderable number, but to the whole City and Nation; when it was apparent, that the deſign was to procure Juries, who would find Bills againſt any Popular Patriot of his Country, upon any pretence or ſurmiſe of being a Plotter, and conſequently to awe Mankind into an intire ſubmiſſion to the Arbitrary Power of ſome great Men. And Wiſer Heads ſaw the Intreague to reach farther then that; which was for the Court to have it under their Influence, that ſuch men ſhould be return'd in Parliament for the City, as they pleas'd themſelves; which was in effect a fair ſtep toward the ſubverſion of the Government.

Nor would it avail for the Richeſt or moſt Populous Cities or Corporations in the Kingdom, to wage Law with

with the Court; for it was notorious that the Popiſh prevailing Party had their Judges ready fix'd to over-rule whatever Pleas the Towns or Cities could make in defence of their Rights. And ſuch Judges as could not in conſcience condeſcend to cancel ſuch ancient Records of the former *Engliſh* Monarchs Immunities, Franchiſes and Favours, were preſently diſplaced from their Seats; while thoſe other Judges that ſucceeded, being more eaſily poyſon'd with the luſter of Gain and Honour, made nothing of Illegal Sentences to comply with their Popiſh Patrons, to the Enaſlving of their Native Country: while the Magiſtrates of all the Corporations of the Kingdom, were now become wholly dependant upon the Kings Pleaſure.

Add to theſe breaches and violations of the Charters and Franchiſes of the Cities and Corporations of the Realm, the very Lives and Liberties of the People, laid open to the new encroachments of Arbitrary Power, in the terrifying and corruption of Juries

Juries and Publick Verdicts; which the Parliament, when they could be permitted to ſit, ſo highly reſented, that they exhibited Articles againſt *Scrogs*, then Chief Juſtice, for diſcharging a Grand Jury before they had diſpatch'd their buſineſs. And this was another cauſe of clamour and heart-burning among the People; exaſperated by the effects and conſequences of the corrupt and biaſs'd Verdicts of Packt and Partial Juries, cull'd and pick'd out on purpoſe to ſerve the Court ends. Such were the ſevere Fines that were ſet upon *Harrington*, *Harris* and *Brown*; of which the generality of the People were deeply ſenſible, and the ſufferers themſelves complain'd in Parliament too without Redreſs, becauſe they were never permitted ſufficient time to ſit for redreſſing the Grievances of the Nation. After which, it happen'd that Sir *Samuel Bernardiſton* and others, lay under the oppreſſion of extravagant ſums, impos'd upon them contrary to *Magna Charta's Salvo contenemento*, that is,

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to ſay, ſaving to them their livelihoods, ſometimes Thirty Thouſand Pound, ſometimes an Hundred Thouſand Pound. Theſe things diſguſted all the Perſons and Allies of the Perſon ſo oppreſs'd, and drew compaſſion from others not concern'd in the Proſecution. Theſe things made People fear it might be their own caſe, and for that reaſon as well as for Humanity ſake, they made their Complaint. Wiſe men lookt upon it as a High ſtrain and Trick in the Law to inflict continual Impriſonment during life, by a conſequence where they could not juſtifie it directly, and many times for an idle word, let fall in a heat, and perhaps falſly repeated and as falſly ſworn to.

Another odious conſequence of theſe corrupt and partial Verdicts, was their Barbarous, Cruel and Inhuman Whippings of Perſons through the Streets; Puniſhments unheard of in this Iſland, till invented by Whipping Sir *George*; and theſe horrid hardſhips without any remorſe inflicted in ſo

cruel

cruel and deteſtable a manner, as to command a repetition of the ſame Penaltie within two or three days, after the ſuffering the firſt Torment, while the woful effects of the laſt Correction was yet freſh upon their Backs. And this upon Clergy men too, who can never be deemed Vagabonds and Slaves in a Nation where they have a liberal Education while young, and afterwards ought to have that reverence ſhew'd them which is due to their Function; an exemption which the Papiſts themſelves, as cruel as they are to others, allow their Clergy. And this was another thing which ſtirr'd the blood of all true *Engliſh* Hearts; more eſpecially ſince afterwards it becoming a Rul'd Caſe, that this new Puniſhment was proper for any miſdemeanor, they might ſentence any thing to be a Miſdemeanor deſerving ſuch a Puniſhment, and conſequently the beſt Commoner in *England* might fall under the Laſh, as well as a Prieſt of the Church. Which puts me in mind of that Infamous Degradation of that worthy

worthy Divine Mr. *Samuel Johnson*, brought without either Proceſs or Libel by ſome of the Marſhals Beagles into the preſence of certain Goſpel-Furioſo's, and there deveſted of his Caſſock and other Habits of his Order pull'd over his ears, and as far as they could do it, and beſure they would have don't if they could, ſtript of the Holy Ghoſt, becauſe a Set of Corrupt Judges had ſaid he was a Libeller; all this without giving him an hours time to anſwer; which being done upon a Perſon of Greater Parts, Learning and Integrity then his pretended Judges, ſounded ſo harſh in ſober mens ears, that they themſelves were afterwards ſo aſham'd of their own Act, ſo fondly abſurd and unjuſtifiable, that they refus'd to diſpoſe of his Living, without Security to ſave them Harmleſs.

The Proſecution of Mr. *Pilkington*, was another High-ſtrained Point of the Law, and the effect of a Pick't and Partial Jury; which being carried

ried on with ſo much ſeverity, for a word let drop about the Fire, re-kindled the Peoples Jealouſies that the Papiſts were they who fir'd *London*, and this added to the ſecret Averſion of the Commons to the Duke of *York*.

Beſides theſe things, The Murder of Sir *Edmundbury Godfrey*, a Magiſtrate of Eminent Repute, in ſo bloudy and treacherous a Manner, the concealing his death; the Aſſaſſination of Mr. *Arnald*, by men of the ſame Profeſſion, and the procuring of *Prance* to confeſs himſelf Perjur'd, together with their other Inventions to ſtifle the Plot, and other crimes which the Papiſts had committed, filled the minds of Men with fears of Maſſacres, and provok'd a hatred to the Perſons of them who were like to commit them.

Nor was it leſs reſented as an Affront put upon the Juſtice of the Nation, both in the Parliament, and Courts of Judicature, after their Opinion and Condemnation of the Plot and Plotters, as near as might be to Infallibility, to maintain a certain Bantering Scribler, call'd the *Obſervator*, cheriſhed up by

Penſions from Court, and New-years Gifts from other where; whoſe buſineſs it was to palliate Popery, to vilifie Parliaments, ridicule the beſt of Men, cry down the belief of the Popiſh Plot, and with all his might and main to advance the credit of the Sham-Plot put upon the Presbyterians; and upon occaſion to raiſe a Faction, by new coined terms of diſtinction and reproach. This Employment of his gave offence to all men; it being thought a baſe and mean thing to countenance ſuch a Mercenary, who abuſed others at his own pleaſure, and even by Authority.

Then again, the ſuppreſſing and bantering the Earl of *Eſſex's* Murther, both in the Pulpit, upon the Bench, and at the Bar; this was in the number of thoſe bad things which created ill Blood, and occaſion'd great murmurings over all the Kingdom. More eſpecially upon the puniſhment of a Gentleman, after he had been delivered up to the Mercy of his Proſecutors by a falſe Jury, for making a diligent enquiry after Blood, and tracing it almoſt home to the Murderers Doors.

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The ſame corruption of Juries produced thoſe exorbitant Damages given upon *Scandalum Magnatum*, by which ſome men who were fined above their Eſtates, were utterly ruined, with their Families. Wherein the Judges and Juries acted with that Heat and Paſſion, for the Plaintiff Lords, againſt the Defendants, as if they had been acting as their Vaſſals, rather to ſave their own ſtakes than to do Juſtice. And thus, that which was by our Forefathers lookt upon as one of the main happineſſes of this Nation, to be try'd by their Peers, and honeſt Men of the Vicinity, by the name of Juries, and was firſt invented to curb the diſorders of corrupt Judges, and to preſerve the Eſtates and Liberties from the encroaching Tyranny of Arbitrary and Lawleſs Power; was now turn'd to the ruin and deſtruction of many Innocent People, and become one of the chiefeſt Grievances of the Nation.

Then again, if we conſider the daring Inſolencies of the Papiſts, in a Kingdom where their Superſtitions were ſo much abominated, and had been for ſo

many years Exterminated; 'tis no wonder if the People ſeeing ſuch an Inundation of Popery rowling in upon them, and to be in a ferment, finding no means unattempted to ſubject them again under the hated Bondage of *Rome*.

Thus beſides the Publick Violences offered to the ſetled Conſtitutions of Cities and Corporations, the horrid corruptions of Judges and Juries, even the vertue and conſtancy of private perſons was attacked, and endeavour'd to be ſhaken by the promis'd favours, and threatning awe of Majeſty it ſelf; while the Knack of *Cloſetting* was a new Invention, made uſe of, to make men proſtitute their Voices for Elections, in compliance with the Popiſh deſigns; and none were deemed fit to hold Offices and Imployments, but ſuch as would ſurrender up their own, and the freedoms of Others, to facilitate the Intreagues of Popery.

To which purpoſe alſo the Lord Lieutenants of the ſeveral Counties, and a ſort of ſtrange Commiſſioners, no leſs odly inſtructed, were ſent into the ſeveral Shires, to corrupt, if poſſibe they could

could, both the Gentry and Commonalty, to give their Voices, for Electing ſuch Members, for a packt Parliament, as they knew would be moſt ready to annul the Penal Laws and Teſts, the chiefeſt ſecurities of our Eſtabliſhed Religion, and the only agreeable, and probable means, to prevent the dangers and miſchiefs threatned, by the pernicious Doctrines and Practices of the Church of *Rome.*

For by ſuch ways and means as theſe, the Papiſts had laid their Deſigns to have blown up the Teſt and Penal Laws made againſt the Popiſh Prieſts and Jeſuits; and Enacted Puniſhments and Forfeitures againſt all other ſorts of Papiſts, actually buſie againſt the Government, ſhould have been aboliſh'd by a Packt Number of Men, Elected contrary to the Native Rights and Privileges of the Nation, under the pretended Name of a Parliament. That ſo the Papiſts being at their full Liberty might uſurp what they pleas'd, without fear of being Troubl'd or Queſtion'd for it, upon the Freedoms, Properties and Eſtates of the Proteſtants. For what

would the Laws of *England* have ſignified, if the Popes Canons ſhould have been maintain'd to be above them? Nor did the People leſs diſdain (in ſomuch that the very Children and the Vulgar ſort were affronted at it) to ſee Maſs-Houſes, and Convents of Monks not only tolerated, but openly upheld in defiance of the Law. And things were in a very ſhort time carried to that height, that there was no poſſibility of ever obtaining a Free Parliament, conſidering the averſneſs of the King even to Parliaments themſelves; his former continual Practices to procure their Prorogations and Diſſolutions, if they did not carry things to his Mind, and the preſent Alterations in the Cities and Corporations, the Perſons of the Sheriffs and other Officers, all fitting for their purpoſe, or elſe in a readineſs to be turned out: Conſidering alſo the condition of thoſe whoſe Right it is to Elect, who lay under the unhappy circumſtances of being depriv'd of their freedoms in Elections; and were dayly menac'd with the Kings diſpleaſure, and made obnoxious to ſeveral other Inconveniences

and

and losses of their Employments and Preferments, if they refus'd to accept of such persons, as had treacherously promis'd and undertaken to repeal the establish'd Law of the Kingdom against Papists; among whom it is a Maxim, That Protestants are not capable to claim any benefit or advantage of any Treaties, Oaths or Engagements made them by any Popish Prince.

For it is a thing which has been too frequently experienc'd in this Nation, that there is nothing so much dreaded by the Popish Party, as the frequent Assembling of Free Parliaments in *England*. And therefore it was that the King of *France*, who had taken up a Resolution, at his first coming to his Crown, to abolish the Protestant Religion, and root it out of the World, under the Name of the Northern Heresie, was so very Liberal to the late King, as to allow him a Pension of Five hundred thousand pounds a year, to keep off the meeting of Free Parliaments, or at least to Dissolve them, and render them useless when they did meet, as appears by Letters acknowledged by the late King,

to have been written by his own Order.

It has been also made manifest to the World, that all kinds of Devices and Artifices, which the Jesuits Councils could invent, were about the same years put in practice, to pervert the Faith and Religion of the United Provinces, or to betray them into the French King's Power, or at least to a dependance upon him.

And it was afterwards notorious to the World, that an Agreement was made between the Frenck King and the late King of *England*, to subdue and divide those Provinces, that they might no longer be either a support or refuge for the Protestants. Besides, that the World has also seen the Effects of the French Kings Prosecution of the same Design, to defeat the Protestant Religion of all support, by his Pensions to the chief Ministers of the Kingdom of *Sweden*, and to such as he could prevail upon in the Court of *Brandenburgh*, and in the Courts of all other Princes that adher'd to the Protestant Interest.

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However the chief of his Expence was upon the late King, his Miniſters and Counſellers, who concurr'd in all the ſecret Practices and Contrivances to weaken the Power of the Proteſtants; and to ſuffer the Greatneſs, Glory, and Terror of the French King to be advanced. But he durſt not openly and avowedly joyn with him in his great deſign againſt the Proteſtants, and their Religion, for fear of his Proteſtant Subjects; he having deluded them with ſo many ſolemn Proteſtations of his faithfulneſs to their Religion and Liberty.

Beſides, the French King had found by experience, that the Parliament had prevail'd with the King of *England* to break all the meaſures which they had taken together, for the Deſtruction of the United Provinces, by engaging him to a ſeparate Peace with Them, which had forc'd the French King to lower his Sails, and in a crafty way to ſeek and ſollicit a Truce: and therefore he durſt not adventure, during the King's Life, to put his great Work in Execution, which he declares had been ſo long in his Heart; by Torments, Murders and all

all manner of Barbarous Cruelties, to ſuppreſs the Profeſſors and Profeſſion of the Proteſtant Religion, and entirely to Race and Expunge the Memory of it, as his Edicts and Practices have ſince declar'd to be the Bottom of his Intentions.

But ſo ſoon as the King of *England* had publickly eſpous'd the Popiſh Deſign, which indeed he had long Proſecuted before in the Dark; and until he had begun to invade the Proteſtant liberties and ſecurities, by putting the Military Powers into Popiſh Hands; till he began to demand the Parliaments Conſent to a Law, to authorize him, and to make his Papiſts, the Guardians of the Proteſtant Religion and Lives: Then the French King, knew that the People of *England*, were in no capacity to interpoſe in behalf of his Proteſtant Subjects; and then it was, that he ſent his Dragoons to deſtroy the poor Proteſtants Goods, and to Torment their Bodies, with more Inhumanity then was ever practiz'd ſince the Creation.

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This ſecret Combination however, between the King of *England* and the French King, could not be ſo cloſely carried, but that being diſcover'd to the People by *Coleman*'s Letters, and the obſervations of other Men, ſet the far more numerous Part of the Nation in a Flame; to ſee that the Perſon whom they had ſet up to be the Defender of their Faith, ſhould go about to Deſtroy the Faith which they profeſs'd, and which he was Sworn to Defend; that it Alienated their Affections from him to that degree, that they could not think themſelves bound any longer, by their Allegiance to obey the Perſon, who had firſt diſſolv'd the Sacred Knot of their Preſervation.

The Suppreſſion and Extirpation of the Proteſtant Religion in *England*, had bin always eſteem'd the principal Part of the Popiſh Deſign; and therefore all the Romiſh Policies, Councils and Induſtries, their Conſpiracies to Poyſon and Maſſacre, had bin long employed about it, and had perfectly gained the late King to ſerve their Deſigns. They had united him with the

the French King, to the end their conjoyn'd Councils, Treasure and strength might finish their work. It was by many ways Evident that both the Kings were under the same Conduct; and the King of *England* took the same Methods, which the French King had bin successful in to destroy the Protestants of his Kingdom. His First attempt was to subvert the Civil Government and Laws, and the Freedom and being of the English Parliaments, just as the French King first invaded the Supreme Legal Authority of *France*, which was vested in the assembly of Estates, from whom alone he now derives his Crown. The King of *England* in Imitation of his Brother of *France*, strove to bring all the Offices and Magistracy of the Kingdom, which were legally of the Peoples choice, to be solely and immediately depending upon his Will and Pleasure. He endeavour'd by various Artifices, to bring the disposal of all the Properties and Estates of the People and their Lives and Liberties to be at his Devotion, by perverting the

the inſtituted Courſe of the Juries, and by Judges and a Chancellor, fit for that purpoſe, and every Moment depending upon his Will, he ſought to make his Proclamations and Declarations, have as much Power over the Laws, as the French Kings Edicts: and after his example he Eſtabliſhed a Mercenary Army, to maſter and ſubdue the People to his Will and Pleaſure.

It was a Maxim among the Papiſts, That nothing could ruin the Catholic's in *England* but a Parliament. It was a Parliament could only deprive *Charles* the Second, of thoſe Friends the Papiſts that were conceal'd very near him. It was a Parliament only that could revive the Proſecution of the Plot; or that could ſupport the old Witneſſes and encourage new ones to come in; and a Parliamentary enquiry could only compleat the diſcovery of a matter, wherein ſo many great, ſo many wealthy and powerful Perſons were concern'd. And therefore the King of *France* was laboured withal, to lay his poſitive Commands upon his Ambaſſdors, and his other Friends

Friends in the Engliſh Court, never to harken to any Propoſal of a Parliament, upon any pretence whatever; but to uſe all their Arts and Endeavours to prevent the Meeting of Parliaments.

The People were not Ignorant that Parliaments are a Part of the Frame of the Common Law; and that they were frequently to meet, for the Common peace, ſafety and benefit of this Nation, and ſupport of the Government.

That they had been all along eſteemed an eſſential part of the Government, as being the moſt Ancient, Honourable and Soveraign Court in the Nation; and therefore frequently to ſit for the making and aboliſhing Laws, redreſſing of grievances, and looking after the due Adminiſtration of Juſtice: And therefore not to ſuffer Parliaments to ſit, to anſwer the great ends for which they were inſtituted, was expreſly contrary to the Common Law, and conſequently to the Law of God and Nature; and that Violence thereby was offer'd to the Government it ſelf; ſince the preventing and hindering their Sit-

ting

ting, was an Infringement of the Peoples fundamental Rights and Liberties. And therefore that the People perceiving the imminent danger they were in, by the frequent Diſſolutions of their Parliaments, recoyl'd from their ſubjection to a Prince, who ſought nothing more then to ſubvert the ancient Foundations of their Common Safety and Security. And therefore it was that the People ſo highly reſented the Puniſhment of ſuch Perſons, as did no more then humbly Petition for the Meeting and Sitting of their Parliaments, as being the only Glory and Happineſs of the Nation; and they judging them to be Criminals who ſign'd thoſe Petitions, when it was both their Right and Duty ſo to do. Nor did they ſtomach leſs, the baſe method of procuring Abhorrencies, by wicked and unworthy Inſtruments, to ſerve the Ends of Popery, and advance the Encroachments of Arbitrary Power.

But another thing that gave diſtaſte was the ſtifling of the Plot; in reference to which great notice was taken between *Scrogs*'s behaviour at *Wakeman*'s and

and *Coleman*'s Tryals. Nor could they forget the methods uſed for ſuppreſſing the Popiſh Plot; what Tricks and Artifices were uſed to take off great Men, and to cool their Heat and Zeal; what accounts were publiſhed of the Letters and other paſſages; how they were curtailed, and many of the particulars omitted, and by whoſe Directions. Theſe things caus'd great grumbling among the Commons, eſpecially after two Parliaments had Voted the Truth of the Plot, and the whole Nation had given it's Faith to it; and our Publick Services of God had affirm'd our belief of it. But the ſuddainneſs of the change caus'd Aſtoniſhment, to hear the ſame Tongue one Week cajoling, and the next huffing the Diſcoverers of thoſe Treaſons.

Then again, the ſetting up of Sham-Plots, to enſnare and ruin the ſobereſt part of the Nation; and for the better management of them, the ſuborning and preparing of Witneſſes, at the Attorney-Generals Chamber, or in Priſons, or Goals, to Swear againſt Perſons, the freeſt both in their Lives and Reputations, from the ſuſpicions of ſuch Crimes

as

as were laid to their charge. The ſetting up of Witneſſes of the baſeſt Character for Birth, Education and Fortune, as the *Haines's*, *Sextons*, &c. And that there might be Juries proper for the Witneſſes, the packing of Jurors, either Men of Dependance, or elſe manag'd and drunk into a Reſolution of finding *pro Rege*, right or wrong; all was one, the word was *Guilty*. This frighted the People, and was a plain Invaſion of all that the Subject could call his own: for no man was ſafe as long as ſuch Practices laſted. For to ſay Truth, Jury Men can no ways excuſe themſelves, in regard they are upon their Oaths, and their own Souls lye at ſtake upon their Verdict. 'Tis not enough for them to ſay the Judge directed them: as if the inſinuation, or confident direction of a Mercenary Lawyer, advanc'd to a Cuſhion by the aſſurance of his Service, could juſtifie a falſe Verdict. For Juries are Judges of Fact, of Witneſſes, of their Credit and Teſtimony, what and how far it goes; and of the Law reſulting from thence ſo far, as if they doubt, to find the matter ſpecially

or otherwise; and no Judge can fine them for so doing. These considerations enrag'd the People against four sorts of Juries, *Cornishes*, *Russels*, *Sydneys*, and that upon the pretended *Rioters* at *Guild*-Hall. To which we may add the base solicitations of Grand Juries: It being a thing which did not a little disturb all sober honest Men, to see an Attorney General shuffling into a Grand Juries Room, in order to delude them into a breach of their Oaths by a false Presentment. Nor was it less odious to hear of a pack of Judges, Counsel and Solicitors with the Witnesses sent upon a Journey to procure a Jury to find Bills; and then the Judge, Counsel, Clerk, Solicitors, and all to go in and converse with the Jurors in their Debates, to solicit and secure the making Presentments as was desir'd; and immediately posting away an Express to *London*, to give intelligence of the success of their Labours; and after that one of the Counsel to be made Recorder of the Place, the other to be Solicitor General, the Judge advanc'd into a higher Station, and even the very

Clerk

Clerk to be made a Secondary, and all this to reward the perverſion of the Law.

This made every Man afraid one of another, and forc'd ſome conſiderable Patriots, tho ſatisfied of their own Integrity, yet being afraid of ſuch Subornations, to bribe the State Miniſters for their own Preſervation; while others not ſo doing, fell according to their own fears, under the Claws of thoſe cruel Oathmongers. And theſe things happening to Men of great Reputation for Parts, Honeſty and Subſtance in the World, produc'd no ſmall Effect in creating a general Diſſatisfaction. The precipitated Execution of Sir *Thomas Armſtrong*: The hurrying of an Alderman to the Gibbet: The haranging of a Learned Gentleman out of his Life: The Weſtern Maſſacre, attended with all the Circumſtances, of Treachery, Falſeneſs, Injuſtice and Haughtineſs. All theſe, with the Inventions of new fine Spun-Treaſons, delicate and ſuperfine Teſtimonies, had a ſhare in preparing the minds of the People with ill thoughts towards their actual Governors; particularly in *Sidneys* Tryal, the ſlightneſs

of the Evidence, by the Compariſon o
Hands; the notion of one Circumſtan
tial, Collateral Witneſs, and a Cloſet Pub
lication. By reaſon of which, the Judge
that approv'd them, the Counſel tha
invented and preſs'd them, & the Juror
that brought in their Verdict upon them
all incurr'd the hatred of the People.

Nor could the People forget the be
haviour of the Motley ſort of the Cler
gy, who ſway'd by their own want
and their hopes of Preferment, wer
wont to preach that Doctrine in th
Name of the Lord, which, their *Guid*
the Obſervator publiſh'd in his own. I
thoſe days who ever ſtrain'd higheſt fo
the Kings Prerogative, was firſt advan
ced, tho he crackt three or four of Goo
Commandments to do it. The bolde
ſtroaks always acquir'd the fatteſt Ben
fices; and a Dignity was the certain re
ward of a brisk Exhortation to Slaver
It made the word *Loyal* nauſeous, in re
gard that for ſome years, you coul
not hear a word about Faith or Repen
tance; but inſtead of thoſe old Pur
tanical Precepts, there ſucceeded th
modeſt Doctrines of Paſſive Obedienc
an

and Non-reſiſtance, which ſpoil'd more good Chriſtians, then ever it made good Subjects.

As for the Popiſh Plot, the generality of the People were overjoy'd that ſo horri'd a Plot, as the Popiſh Conſpiracy, againſt their eſtabliſh'd Religion and Government, was diſcovered; and ſo much the more, when they found themſelves aſcertain'd of the Truth of the Diſcovery by the Votes of two Parliaments, and the Condemnation and Execution of ſo many of the Convicted Malefactors. But after all this, when they found by the prevalency of the Duke of *York*, and his Popiſh party, who appear'd to be all no leſs concern'd in the Confederacy, that the Diſcoverers were not only diſcountenanc'd and diſcouraged, but ſlighted, abus'd and try'd for their Lives, upon Indictments of Sodomy and Perjury; the Plot it ſelf almoſt quite ſtifl'd and exterminated out of the belief of the World, by ridiculing Obſervators, and *Merry-Andrews*, and *Jack-Puddings*, of the ſame ſtamp; they could not but take it amiſs to obſerve the Duke and his Popiſh Counſellers, ſo

predominant at Court, and that there was so little notice tak'n of the imminent danger that threatned their *Religion*, *Liberties* and *Lives*.

But when they found the Duke and his party invading all three at once, by the Treachery of Sham-Plots; and since they could not destroy them by Massacre, pursuing their ruin by Perjuries and Subornations, in form of Legal Trials. When they saw persons of Honor and Quality, the true Patriots of their Religion and Country, and the chief opposers of Popery and Tyranny swept into their Graves, by the false Oaths of the vilest Miscreants in the World; and others of more inferior quality dayly executed, to uphold the credit of a Sham-Plot, contriv'd and set on foot by the Papists, to undermine and annihilate the credit of the real Popish Plot. Then they beheld, with open Eyes, the grand design of the Papists to cut off by that wicked, unmerciful and ungodly contrivance, all the chief Nobility and Gentry of *England*, that stood in the way of Popery and Arbitrary Dominion. And finding this, moreover car-

carried on by the Authority of the Duke of *York*; they highly applau ded the reſolutions of the Commons of *England* for framing a Bill to exclude him from the Crown.

For the People could not be inſenſible, that the Romiſh Principles are ſuch, that they value neither their Words, Promiſes, Vows, Oaths nor Sacraments, but that all their ſtrongeſt engagements are lighter then the very breath that utters them. That they conſult ſo little either their Reputation, or their Glory, that there is not the moſt abject thing, that even Crowned Heads themſelves ſhall not undertake, when *Rome* or the intereſt of *Rome* commands them. And that for a Prince to put all the Barbarity of the Jeſuits in execution, is ſo highly meritorious in the Romiſh Church, that the Pope will undoubtedly aſſign ſuch a Prince no common Diadem in Paradice for ſuch an undertaking.

They were not ignorant that if a Papiſt once came to Reign, all the Judges, Sheriffs, Juſtices of the Peace, and all Judiciary Officers would be of his Creation. And then the Influence of preferment

on Men of mean and baſe Conditions cull'd out for a Popiſh Prince's purpoſe, might eaſily prevail to deprave the very Throne of Juſtice it ſelf, and make the Judges uſe even the Proteſtant Laws themſelves, to open the firſt Gate to Slavery.

In a word, they knew that a Prince having put himſelf and his Dominions under the Popes Supremacy, and admited, as unavoidably he muſt at length do, the Laws and Decrees of the Romiſh Church, all his Proteſtant Subjects, as Hereticks, lye under the Penalties which thoſe Laws and Conſtitutions have inflicted upon Hereickts.

They are excluded from all Councils, and conſequently from Parliaments, neither capable of Electing nor being choſen; neither can they exerciſe any Juriſdiction either Spiritual or Civil; All their Properties are liable to Confiſcation, together with the Portions of their Children: ſo that upon the admitting of a Popiſh Succeſſor, and conſequently of Papacy, all Title and Property is loſt and extinct among the Proteſtants, by the Law which will be then in force.

This

This awakened the Nation out of that Lethargy which for ſo many Years had bound up its Senſes, and depriv'd it of all feeling and perception. And therefore it was that the Houſe of Commons not only Voted, that the Duke of *York* being a Papiſt, had given the greateſt Countenance to the preſent Deſigns and Conſpiracies of the Papiſts againſt the King, and Proteſtant Religion; but alſo brought in a Bill diſabling him to Inherit the Imperial Crown of *England.*

The Parliament well knew that the Papiſts had done the like before in precluding *Henry* IV. from enjoying the Crown of *France* till he had renounc'd his Religion.

They knew as well, that no Papiſt ever ſince the Reformation ſucceeded to ſupream Authority over a Proteſtant Country, but he both endeavored to Subvert the Religion which he found Eſtabliſh'd, and purſued his Subjects with moſt outragious Cruelties.

Nor were they Ignorant that no anteceding Promiſes, made by Popiſh Princes upon their aſſumption to Rule

over

over Popish Countries, have been any security to those that rely'd upon them, or any confinement to those that made them.

For these Reasons, and observing also that other Neighbouring Nations, professing the true Protestant Religion, having found that by submitting to Reign over them, they had betray'd themselves to lose all that was dear unto them, took not only care to relieve themselves from the Violence and Treacherous Attempts of their Regnant Popish King, but the Parliament took care to prevent any such disasters, by making provision, to debar the Duke of *York*, being of Roman Principles, from being capable to pretend to the Throne.

The case in short stood thus, most applicable at this present conjuncture. *Sigismund* the Swede, who had before been chosen King of *Poland*, was as next Heir to the deceased King of *Sweden*, admitted to the Throne of that Kingdom; but upon previous conditions, that he should not infringe their Liberties as to Religion, nor introduce

Popery

popery which they had baniſh'd out of their Kingdom. Now this Prince having contrary to all Stipulations endeavour'd to overthrow their Religion, and to break in upon their Civil Rights, the *Swedes* like a generous People that would expoſe themſelves to all Hazards, rather then give up their legal Rights, and Sacrifice their Conſcences to the Will and Pleaſure of their Prince, Commenc'd a War againſt Him, under the Command of his Uncle *Charles*, whom they choſe to be their Protector. In which War being Victors, they not only depos'd him, but made a Law, That no Papiſt ſhould at any time after that be truſted with the Scepter. And how far this Law conduc'd to their preſervation afterwards, was obſerv'd by all the World, upon Queen *Chriſtina*'s reſigning the Kingdom, before ſhe embraced the Catholic Religion; ſhe well knowing that ſhe could not declare her ſelf a Papiſt, and at the ſame time remain Queen of *Swedeland*.

The People therefore finding thoſe ſuſpicions, which the Parliament then had

had of the Duke, matured into real Truths in his ſucceeding Government, were the more eaſily induced, to deſert him *Acting*, whom the Commons before had abſolutely ſet a ſide while he was only *deſigning*.

For now let us come to his Actions after he came to the Throne; and they will be found altogether agreeable to the Obſervations that were made of him, while he was a Subject.

It was obſerved that while he was ſubject to the Law, he had ſo induſtriouſly purſued the ſubverſion of the Proteſtant Religion, which was Eſtabliſh'd and ſecur'd by it, that it was eaſie to judge what he would do, ſo ſoon as he ſhould be ſo ſtated, as that according to a Fundamental Maxim of our Law, He could do no wrong. They that took a view of his private Friends, when he was in the rank of a Subject, might eaſily gueſs what his publick Miniſters would be, were he once arriv'd to the dignity of a King. There were few men of any obſervation about the Town, but took notice, that both his Court

Court at St. *James's*, and his Train in the Park, uſed chiefly to conſiſt of ſuch whoſe Hands had formerly been deep in the Blood of the Proteſtants, or who were the Genuine Offspring of ſuch. And how far he would be from overthrowing the Religion, and trampling upon the Laws of the Kingdom, when once his Temples were encircl'd with the Imperial Crown, might in ſome degree be learnt from the Arbitrary Counſels, which he had been obſerv'd to give, and the Plots againſt our Religion which he influenc'd and gave countenance to.

So ſoon as the Duke of *York* was advanc'd to the Crown, he ſet forth a Declaration, wherein he ſolemnly declared, *That there was nothing ſo much his earneſt deſire, as to eſtabliſh his Government, on ſuch a Foundation, as might make his Subjects happy, and unite them to him as well by Inclination as Duty. Which he thought could be done by no means ſo effectually, as by granting to them the exerciſe of their Religion for the time to come; and adding that to the perfect enjoyment of their Property, which had never been in*

any

any case invaded by him since his coming to the Crown. Which being the two things men valu'd most should ever be preserv'd in these Kingdoms, while he reign'd over them, as the truest methods of their Peace and his Glory.

Further also he declared, *That he would protect and maintain the Archbishops, Bishops and Clergy, and all other his Subjects of the Church of* England, *in the free exercise of their Religion, as by Law establish'd, and in the quiet and full enjoyment of all their Possessions, without any molestation or disturbance whatsoever.*

And to remove all fears and jealousies from the minds of his loving Subjects, in relation to Liberty and Property, He further declared, *That he would maintain them in all their Properties and Possessions, as well of Church and Abby Lands, as in any other their Lands and Properties whatsoever.*

These words were at first believ'd, as coming from the Lips of a Prince; but they soon found the effects of violent Councils, quite contrary to these Royal Engagements and solemn Promises.

For

For not long after He was ſettl'd in his Government, Sir *George Jefferies* being made Lord Chancellor, an Eccleſiaſtical Commiſſion was iſſued forth to the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, Lord Treaſurer *Hide*, Lord *Sunderland*, Biſhop of *Durham*, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, and Lord Chief Juſtice *Herbert*, or any three or more of them, whereof the Lord Chancellor to be always one, to exerciſe and execute, under the King, all manner of Juriſdictions and Pre-eminencies, touching or concerning any Spiritual or Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdictions, within the Realm of *England* and Dominion of *Wales*, to Viſit, Reform, Redreſs and Amend all Abuſes, Offences, Contempts and Enormities whatever; which by the Spiritual or Eccleſiaſtical Laws of this Realm might be lawfully Corrected, Redreſs'd and Amended; Empowring, Authorizing and Appointing them, by Vertue of his Prerogative Royal, to execute the Premiſes according to the effect and Tenor of the Commiſſion. As alſo to enquire of all Offences, Contempts and Miſdemeanors, committed or hereafter to be committed in any County

County, City, Borough, or other place exempt or not exempted, and the Offenders to correct and punish by censure of the Church. Also to search for, and call before them, all Ecclesiastical Persons of what Degree or Dignity soever; and to punish the Offenders by Depriving and Suspending them from all Promotions Ecclesiastical, and all Functions in the Church. And for such as should be obstinate or disobedient, to punish them by Excommunication, Suspension, Deprivation, or other Ecclesiastical censure. And further, to send for all Statutes, Rules, Ordinances, Letters Patents, and Writings belonging to the Universities, Cathedrals, Collegiate-Churches, Colledges, and Grammar-Schools, and all other Ecclesiastical Corporations, concerning their Erections and Foundations; and upon examination of the said Statutes, the same to Correct, Amend and Alter, and to devise and set down such Orders and Statutes as they should think meet and convenient, to be ratified and confirmed by the King. And lastly, to execute the Commission, and every Branch

and

and part of it, notwithſtanding any Appellation, Provocation, Priviledge or Exemption whatever.

The Lord Chancellor well knew with how much indignation, oppreſſion and illegality of it, the High Commiſſion Court had been voted down, and taken away, by Act of Parliament, in the Reign of *Charles* the I. But he that was reſolv'd to boggle at nothing that might ſuſtain his Grandeur, by rendring him acceptable to a Prince, deſigning Arbitrary Rule, as he had been one of the chief adviſers of this lawleſs Commiſſion, reſolv'd to go through ſtitch. And it was apparent that he was the chief Wheel to ſet this Machin agoing, ſince there was nothing to be done without him: He was the chief Man of Truſt, in regard that who ever was abſent of the Commiſſioners, he muſt be ſure to be one.

Thus then this Arbitrary and Lawleſs foundation of (once already by Law aboliſh'd) Eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction being laid, Dr. *Sharp*, the Miniſter of St. *Giles's in the Fields* was pitch'd upon, and accus'd for preaching Sedition a-

gainſt the Government. The Information was no ſooner given to the Court, but the King ſent a Letter to the Biſhop of *London* in theſe words.

RIght Reverend Father in God, We greet You well. We have been inform'd, and are fully ſatisfi'd, that Dr. John Sharp, *Rector of the Pariſh Church of St.* Giles's in the Fields, *in the County of* Middleſex, *and in your Dioceſs, notwithſtanding Our late Letter to the moſt Reverend Fathers in God, the Archbiſhops of* Canterbury *and* York, *and Our Directions concerning Preachers, given at Our Court at* Whitehal *the* 15 *of* March 1685. *in the Second year of our Reign; yet he the ſaid* John Sharp, *in contempt of the ſaid Orders, has in ſome of the Sermons he hath ſince preach'd, preſum'd to make unbecoming Reflections, and to utter ſuch expreſſions as were not fit nor proper for him;*

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endeavouring thereby to beget in the minds of his hearers an evil Opinion of Us and Our Government, by insinuating fears and jealousies, to dispose them to discontent, and to lead them into Disobedience and Rebellion. These are therefore to require and command You, upon receipt hereof, forthwith to suspend him from further preaching in any Parish, *Church or Chappel, within Your Diocess, until he hath given Us satisfaction, and Our further Pleasure be known herein. And for so doing this shall be Your Warrant. And so we bid you Heartily farewel.* Given from Our Court at *Windsor* the 14 of *June* 1686. in the Second year of Our Reign.

To this the Bishop of *London* return'd the following Answer, directed to the Earl of *Sunderland*, then at *Windsor*, and sent it by Dr. *Sharp*, who could obtain no Answer.

My Lord,

I *Always have and ſhall accompt it my Duty to obey the King, in what ever Commands he lays upon me, that I can perform with a ſafe Conſcience. But in this, I humbly conceive, that I am oblig'd to proceed according to Law; and therefore it is impoſſible for me to comply: Becauſe, tho' his Majeſty commands me only to execute his pleaſure, yet in the capacity I am, I muſt act as a Judge; and your Lordſhip knows no Judge condemns any Man before he has knowledge of the Cauſe and has cited the Party. However I ſent to Mr. Dean, and acquainted him with his Majeſties Diſpleaſure; whom I find ſo ready to give all reaſonable ſatisfaction that I thought fit to make him the Bearer of this Anſwer, from him that will never be unfaithful to the King, nor otherwiſe then Your Lordſhips moſt humble Servant.*

Hen. London

But this Letter proving ineffectual, the next day but one, Dr. *Sharp* carri'd a Petition to the King, which he would fain have preſented, but that no ſuch favour would be permitted. Which Petition was as follows,

To the Kings moſt Excellent Majeſty, the Humble Petition of *John Sharp*, Clerk,

Sheweth,

THAT nothing is ſo Afflictive to your Petitioner, as his unhappineſs to have incurr'd your Majeſties diſpleaſure; which he is ſo ſenſible of, that ever ſince Your Majeſty was pleas'd to give notice of it, he has forborn all publick exerciſe of his Function, and ſtill continues ſo to do.

Your Petitioner can with great ſincerity affirm, that ever ſince Your Petitioner has been a Preacher; he has faithfully endeavoured to do the beſt ſervice he could, in his Place and Station, as well to the late King, Your Royal Brother, as Your Majeſty, both by preaching and otherwiſe.

And so far he has always been from venting any thing in the Pulpit tending to Sedition or Faction, or any way to the Disturbance of Your Majesties Government; that he has upon all occasions in his Sermons, to the utmost of his Power, set himself against all sorts of Doctrine and Principles that look that way. And this he is so well assur'd of, that he cannot but apprehend that his Sermons have been very much misrepresented to Your Majesty.

But if in any Sermon of his, any words or expressions may have unwarily slipt from him, that have been capable of such Constructions, as to give Your Majesty cause of Offence, as he solemnly professes he had no ill intention in those words or expressions, so he is very sorry for them, and resolves for the future, to be so careful in the discharge of his Duty, that Your Majesty shall have reason to believe him to be Your most faithful Subject.

And therefore he humbly prays, that Your Majesty, out of Your Royal Grace and Clemency, would be pleas'd to lay aside the Displeasure you have conceived against Your Humble Petitioner, and restore him to that favour which

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the reſt of the Clergy enjoy under Your Majeſties Government.

But what Kindneſs could the Doctor expect from a Prince, whoſe Favours were all under his Jeſuits Lock and Key? A Proteſtant Divine was not to expect any favour at *Windſor* or *Whitehall* either, ſo long as *Peters* had any prevalency there. Nor was the Fury of the Commiſſion ſo much levell'd at him, as againſt the Biſhop of *London*, for whom there was Revenge laid up in ſtore, that now muſt vent it ſelf. The Ghoſtly Fathers at *Windſor* were more for ſilencing the Biſhop then the Doctor. And therefore my Lord Biſhop of *London* muſt be ſummon'd before the New Commiſſioners, whoſe power was irreſiſtible at that time; to whom upon his appearing, the Lord Chancellor, according to his uſual huffing way, put the Queſtion roundly, and in ſhort, (the Biſhop of *Durham*, Lord Teaſurer, Biſhop of *Rocheſter*, Lord Preſident, and Lord Chief Juſtice *Herbert* aſſiſting) *What was the reaſon he did not ſuſpend Dr.* Sharp, *when the King commanded, and ſent him*

expreſs order ſo to do, and told him it was for preaching Seditiouſly and againſt the Government?

The Lord Biſhop of *London* acknowledged that he had receiv'd ſuch an Order, and if what was done in that affair was done amiſs, and contrary to his Duty, it was his Ignorance and inadvertency, not a wilful Fault; and if in that particular he had not comply'd it was becauſe thoſe that underſtood thoſe proceedings more perfectly, told him he could not: and then, in regard he knew not what would be laid to his charge, deſir'd a Copy of the Commiſſion, and of his Charge, and time to anſwer. The Chancellor deſir'd his Lordſhip to explain his Meaning, for if by deſiring a Copy of the Commiſſion he deſign'd to quarrel with the Juriſdiction of the Court, he knew what to ſay. Till then his Anſwer was, That no Copy of the Commiſſion could be granted; and that it was unreaſonable to deſire it ſince it was upon Record, and all the Coffee-Houſes in the Town had it for a Peny a piece; and that he doubted not but that his Lordſhip had ſeen it.

My

My Lord anſwered, that he nere had ſeen it, nor intended to diſpute the Legality of it. But in regard it was a thing altogether new to this Generation, there might be ſomething found in it, whereby he might be inſtructed in his Anſwer; and therefore ſince he might not have a Copy of it, his Lordſhip deſired he might either read it, or hear it read.

To this the Chancellor replied, *He could not grant it of himſelf, but muſt ask the Lords Commiſſioners Judgment.* Upon which the Biſhop withdrew for a quarter of an Hour, and then returning, the Chancellor told him his Requeſt could not be granted; *For that the Court had ſomthing elſe to do then to gratifie every one that ſhould deſire a ſight of their Commiſſion: and therefore the Queſtion was ſhort, why he did not obey the King?*

To which his Lordſhip replied, that the Queſtion was ſhort, but required more words to anſwer it. *He deſir'd the Commiſſioners to conſider that he was a Biſhop, a Peer, and had a Publick truſt; and then ſuppoſing there were no Appeals from the Court, inſiſted upon time to make his*

his Defence, and with much ado obtain'd a Week. Upon the day prefix'd, his Lordſhip appeared again, together with his Nephew the Earl of *Northampton*, his Brother in Law Sir *John Nicholas*, and his Brother Sir *Francis Compton*: The ſame Commiſſionors being preſent, the Biſhop then told the Commiſſioners, *he had other reaſons why he deſir'd a ſight of the Commiſſion; for that perhaps it might not reach him, being a Peer and a Biſhop; and perhaps not reach his particular Caſe, and deſir'd longer time.* Upon which being order'd to withdraw, he withdrew for a quarter of an Hour, and then obtain'd a Fortnights time longer; which being expired, his Lordſhip appeared again, and then gave the Commiſſioners to underſtand, That his Counſel had inform'd him that their proceedings were directly contrary to the Statute Law, and deſir'd they might he heard. But that would not be admitted, the Chancellor telling his Lordſhip, that the Commiſſioners were ſufficiently ſatisfi'd of the Legality of their Commiſſion.

Upon

Upon which his Lordſhip challeng'd the right of all Chriſtian Biſhops, as he was a Biſhop of the Church of *England*, to be try'd by his Metropolitan and Suffragans.

To which the Chancellor reply'd, That his Lordſhip knew their proceedings were according to what had formerly been done; That they had an Original Juriſdiction; and therefore that he did but ſtill queſtion the Court.

His Lordſhip then further urg'd, That he conceived their Commiſſion did not extend to the crimes lay'd to his Charge, in regard they were to cenſure Faults that were commited, and that his Lordſhip was accuſed of, was before the Commiſſion.

In anſwer to which the Chancellor acknowledged, that indeed there was ſuch a Clauſe; But that there were general Clauſes that took in things paſt, as well as thoſe that were to come.

Upon which his Lordſhip, proteſting in his own Right to the Laws of the Realm, as a Subject, and the Rights and Priviledges of the Church as a Biſhop, ſubmitted to give in his Anſwer;

Which

Which was accepted; And then the Bishop withdrew, and left Dr. *Sharp's* Petition which the King had refused to accept. But the Chancellor, after the Court had read it, desir'd his Lordship to take it again, in regard they were not concern'd in it. And then, asked his Lordship whither he would have his Answer read. To which his Lordship submitted. But told the Court withall, That what he had done was by the Advice of the learned in the Law: and hop'd that what he had done by advice of Counsel, should not be interpreted as done Malitiously or obstinately. That the Law was, that if a Prince required a Judge to execute an Order not agreeable to the Law, he should *Rescribere & Reclamare Principi*, Which he had done by writing back to the Lord President, and acquanting him, That an Order to suspend before Citation and hearing the person, was against Law, and therefore that he expected his farther pleasure. That in the next place he had done in effect what the King commanded, in advising Dr. *Sharp* to forbear preaching, till the

King

King had receiv'd ſatisfaction concerning him, and that the Doctor had forborn Preaching accordingly. After which the King's Letter and the Biſhops Anſwer were read, and the Chancellor deſir'd to know what he had further to ſay? To which his Lordſhip reply'd, that his Counſel might be heard.

Upon this His Lordſhip was deſir'd to withdraw, and after half an Hour He and his Council were call'd in, Dr. *Oldis*, *Hodges*, *Price* and *Newton*.

Who all aſſerted by Law, That the Biſhop had done as much as the Law could juſtifie him, and that for him to have done more would have been contrary to Law: Beſides, that in doing what he did, in adviſing Dr. *Sharp* to forbear preaching, he had done in effect what the King had commanded him to do.

After the Counſel had been heard, the Biſhop withdrew for half an Hour, and then being call'd in, was ordred to appear again upon a day prefix'd. At what time his Lordſhip making his appearance, the Chancellor told him that he was then to hear his Sentence, which

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to prevent mistake, the Court had order'd to be put in writing. Which said, the following Instrument was by order of the Commissioners read by Mr. *Bridgeman*, Register to the Court.

By His Majesties Command for Ecclesiastical Affairs.

WHereas Henry *Lord Bishop of* London, *has been conven'd before Us, for his Disobedience, and other his Contempts mention'd in the proceedings of this Cause; and the said Bishop being fully heard thereupon, We have thought fit, upon due consideration of the matter, to proceed to this our definitive Sentence, declaring, decreeing and pronouncing, That the said* Henry, *Lord Bishop of* London, *shall for his said Disobedience and Contempt be suspended during his Majesties pleasure. And accordingly*

ingly we do by these Presents, suspend him the said Lord Bishop of London, *Peremptorily admonishing him, and requiring him hereby, to abstain from the Function and Execution of his Episcopal Office, and from all Episcopal and other Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, during the said Suspension, upon pain of Deprivation and Removal from his Bishoprick.*

Sign'd by no body at all.

Some days after one of the Messengers attending the Court, deliver'd to the Dean of *Pauls* a Warrant, the Tenor whereof was as follows.

WHereas we have given Sentence of Suspension against Henry *Lord Bishop of* London, *a Copy of which under our Seal, is hereunto affixed, We have thought fit, and do hereby require You, to cause the said Sentence to be affix'd on the Door of the Chapter-House, and on the place now call'd the South Door of the Church*

Church, to the end that publick notice may be taken of the ſaid Suſpenſion. And you are to certifie us under your common Seal of the due Execution of what is hereby required.

This was Seal'd with the ſame Seal but ſign'd with no Names, no more than the Sentence of Suſpenſion.

And thus was the Biſhop of *London*, a Perſon no leſs eminent for the Nobility of his Family, then conſpicuous for his high Degree in the Church of *England*, and equally remarkable for his true Proteſtant Piety and Devotion, ſuſpended from his Epiſcopal Function by vertue of an Arbitrary Popiſh Commiſſion, put into the hands of Proteſtant Commiſſioners, of which the Chancellor was ſtil to be one for the extirpation of Po[pery] by ſuſpending a Proteſtant Biſhop from the exerciſe of his Function.

Theſe violent proceedings againſt ſo good a Man as the Biſhop of *London*, and ſo eminent a ſupport and honour of the Proteſtant Religion, multiplied the Score of the Peoples Reſentments, and gave them juſt cauſe to look about them, and

and to have a diſguſt againſt all perſons, of what degree ſoever, that procur'd and countenanc'd ſuch Incroachments upon the Laws both Eccleſiaſtical and Civil, and that ſhould ſet up ſuch a piece of Illegality, to triumph over Church and State, as was this Lawleſs Court. And that it was illegal, the Erectors themſelves made it Apparent, from the cauſes and juncture of the Time that forc'd them to cancel their Commiſſion, diſſolve their Court, and reſtore the very Perſon whom they had ſo unjuſtly injur'd, by an Arbitrary and Popiſh Suſpenſion. So clear it was that the Promiſes in the Declaration were little regarded, and that if the Redreſs from Heaven had not been ſpeedy, the Jeſuits and their Proteſtant Tools would have made quick work with all the reſt of the Reformed Clergy in *England*, notwithſtanding the gilded Promiſes of the Declaration.

And this nimbleneſs of theirs produced another National Grievance, and occaſion of Publick Heart-burning. For the Preſidentſhip of *Magdalen* College being void by the Death of Dr. *Clark*;

there was a Person ready provided at Court to be popt into his room, and a quarrel presently design'd against the Fellows, to make him way, which was usher'd in and thus manag'd.

The Vice President, upon the Death of the President, as already has been said, in order to a new Election, according to the Statutes of the College, caus'd a Citation to be fix'd upon the Chappel door of the said College, signifying the Vacancy, Time and Place of the Election. But before the day of Election came, being credibly inform'd that the King had granted his Letters Mandatory in behalf of one Mr. *Anthony Farmer*; the Fellows by a Petition humbly represented to the King that Mr. *Farmer* was incapable of being President by their Statutes, and therefore humbly besought the King to leave them to a Free Election, or to recommend some other Person that was capable. But the Petition being rejected, soon after the Letters Mandatory arriv'd, and were deliver'd by Mr. *Charnock* to the Vice-President and the rest of the Fellows, requiring them forthwith to Elect

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the ſaid Mr. *Farmer*, and admit him Preſident. Upon which the Fellows all agreed, in conſideration that Mr. *Farmer* was not Qualified, and that ſuch as ſhould be abſent from the Election were in danger of Expulſion, and for that the Time of Election was ſo near, to defer their Anſwer till the day appointed for Election. At what time being met in the Morning, the Vice-Preſident read the Statute relating to the Election of the Preſident, together with the Statute of the 5. of *Eliz.* againſt undue Elections, and after that the Kings Letter in behalf of Mr. *Farmer*. Upon all which the Fellows made Anſwer, *That ſince they had a Petition then lying before his Majeſty, they ought not to proceed to Election till they had receiv'd the King's Pleaſure*; and thereupon they all agreed (except Mr. *Charnock*) to defer the Election till the next Morning ſave one. At what time the Fellows being met, Dr. *Smith*, and *C. Bagſhaw*, two of the Fellows, acquainted the reſt from the Lord Preſident of the Council, *That in Anſwer to the Petition the King had ſent a Letter to the College and expected to be*

obey'd. After which the Vice-Presiden read the Kings Letter again, and ask't them *Whether in Obedience to it the would Elect Mr.* Farmer? To which the Answer was, *That they desired to proce to an Election.* Then the Vice-Presiden proposed, Whether they would proce by Election or by Scrutiny. Dr. *Fa fax*, Mr. *Thomson*, and Mr. *Charnock* were for proceeding *Viva Voce:* all th rest, for Election by Scrutiny: and after the usual Ceremonies, Mr. *Hou* being at length duly chosen, accordi to the Statutes, was pronounced Pre dent of St. *Mary Magdalens* College *Oxford*, and Mr. *Maynard* appointed t present him to the Visitor for his admi sion. After which Mr. *Thomson* an *Charnock* declared *Viva Voce* for Mr. *Fa mer*, according to the Kings Letter The next day Mr. *Hough* being presen ed to the *Visitor*, was sworn and admi ted President by his Lordship, accord ing to the Statutes, and afterwards ta king the same Oath, at his return, befor the Society, took his Seat in the Chap pel as President.

The *Mandamus* it self ran Thus,

JAMES

JAMES *Rex*,

TRuſty and well-beloved, We greet You well. Whereas we are well ſatisfied of the Piety, Loyalty and Learning of Our Truſty and well-beloved Anthony Farmer, *of that your College of St.* Mary Magdalen, *We have thought fit hereby effectively to recommend him to you for the Place of Preſident of Our ſaid College, now void by the death of Dr.* Clark, *late Preſident thereof, Willing and Requiring you forthwith upon receipt hereof to Elect and Admit him, the ſaid* Anthony Farmer *into the ſaid Place of Preſident, with all and ſingular the Rights, Privileges, Emoluments and Advantages thereunto belonging, any Statute, Cuſtom or Conſtitution, to the contrary notwithſtanding, wherewith we are graciouſly pleaſed to diſpenſe with in this behalf. And ſo not doubting of your Compliance herein, We bid you farewel.*

The Petition of the Fellows, preceding this was ſhort, in theſe words.

To the Kings most Excellent Majesty,
The Humble Petition of the Vice-President, and Fellows of St. *Mary Magdalens* College in *Oxon.*

Most humbly sheweth,

WE *have been credibly inform'd, that* Mr. Anthony Farmer, *who was not of Our Foundation, has obtain'd Your most Excellent Majesties recommendation to be President of Your Majesties College in the room of Dr.* Hen. Clark *deceas'd.*

We therefore with all submission, as becomes Your Majesties most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, most humbly represent to Your Sacred Majesty, that the said Mr. Farmer *is a Person, in several respects, uncapable of the Character, according to the Founders Statutes, and do most humbly beseech Your Majesty, as Your Majesty shall judge fittest in Your Princely Wisdom, either to leave us to discharge our Duty and Conscience, according to your late most Gracious Toleration, or our Founders Statutes; or to recommend such a person as may be more serviceable to Your Majesty, and to this Your Majesties College.*

In

In Anſwer to which this Letter was ſent down by the Lord *Sunderland.*

Gentlemen,

THE King being given to underſtand, That notwithſtanding his late Mandate, *ſent you, for Electing Mr.* Farmer *to be Preſident of your College, you have made Choice of another Perſon; His Majeſty commands me to tell you, he is much ſurpriz'd at theſe Proceedings, and expects you ſhould ſend me an Accompt of what paſt on that Occaſion, and whither you did receive his* Majeſties *ſaid Letters* Mandate, *before you choſe Mr.* Hough.

In Anſwer to this, the Fellows laid before his Lordſhip the Qualifications which the Statutes requir'd in a Preſident, and their humble belief that His Majeſty had been miſinform'd of the Character and Capacity of Mr. *Farmer*, upon which they had proceeded according to the Statutes and Methods of the College to the Election of another; and that tho the King diſpens'd with all thoſe Statutes, yet that they were bound by their Oaths not to procure, accept

or make use of any such Dispensation, by what Authority soever granted; and that therefore nothing could more deeply grieve them, then to find themselves reduc'd to such an unfortunate necessity, as either to Disobey the King's Will, or violate their Consciences by notorious Perjuries.

Nevertheless, because they would not omit any means to appease the Kings Displeasure, they wrote to the Duke of *Ormond*, then Chancellor of the University, to interpose for them with the King, that they might not lye under the weight of his Displeasure, for not being in a capacity of obeying his Commands.

The Bishop of *Winchester* also, as Visitor of the College, wrote to the Earl of *Sunderland*, to inform his Lordship, that Mr. *Farmer* was neither then, nor at any time before, a Fellow of the College; and that therefore it was directly contrary to the Statutes of the Founder for him to be President.

But the Promoters of Mr. *Farmers* Interest, were not ignorant of the Thing, and therefore it was apparent that the Thing

Thing was deſign'd, to out the Proteſtant Fellows out of a warm College, for the conveniency of the wanting Papiſts, who were worming their Heads firſt into that College, that they might afterwards get their whole Bodies into the Univerſity.

To that purpoſe, the next thing the Fellows heard of, was a Citation by his Majeſties Commiſſioners for Eccleſiaſtical Affairs, (of which the Lord Chancellor to be one) to appear at *Whitehall.*

Upon their appearance, the Queſtion was put in ſhort, *Why they did not obey His Majeſties Letter, requiring them to Elect and admit* Mr. Anthony Farmer *to be Preſident of the ſaid College?*

To which the Vice-Preſident and Fellows in a ſhort time gave in their Anſwer, much to the ſame effect with the accompt of their proceedings demanded by the Earl of *Sunderlands* Letter, only with an addition of ſome particulars drawn from the debauchery of Mr. *Farmers* Life and Converſation: more eſpecially of his ill behaviour in *Trinity* College in *Cambridge*, where he received Admonition from the Maſter of the College

College in order to his Expulsion. That he taught School at *Chippenham* in *Wiltshire*, under a Nonconformist, without Licence. That being enter'd into *Magdalen* Hall in *Oxford*, such frequent complaints were brought against him, to the Principal, for his troublesom humor and unquiet temper, that to preserve the peace of the Society, he was desir'd to leave the said Hall. That upon his leaving *Magdalen* Hall he was admitted into *Magdalen* College, where discoursing about Religion, he declar'd, *That there was no Protestant but would cut the Kings Throat.* Nevertheless, That whatsoever he pretended, he was really of the Church of *England*, and that he only made his Interest with some Roman Catholicks to get preferment. That when the Kings Letter came to the College, in his behalf, he was at *Abington* in very ill Company, where he continued drinking, to excess, for two or three Nights together; and among the rest of his Disorders, was one of those who, then in the night time, threw the Town-Stocks into the River; conscious, it seems, of what he deserv'd. For confirmation

firmation of which, and ſeveral other Miſdemeanors, they produc'd the atteſtations of ſeveral Perſons under their Hands.

But all theſe Arguments of Right and Property ſo ſolemnly promis'd to be maintain'd and ſupported, in the Declaration, ſignified nothing againſt a *ſic volo ſic jubeo*; and therefore theſe Gentlemen, with all their Reaſons, muſt come under the laſh of the great Whipſter General of *England*. So that by an Order under *Our Seal* (as the term was) Mr. *John Hough* was by the Commiſſioners pronounc'd unduly elected, by vertue of the *Royal Non obſtante*, and for that unreaſonable Reaſon it was Decreed, That he ſhould be amov'd from his Preſidentſhip: and Dr. *Aldworth*, and Dr. *Fairfax*, becauſe they had more care of their Conſciences in committing Perjury, then the *Always One to be* in the Commiſſion, and the mortal Enemy of Dr. *Otes*'s and *Dangerfields* Perjuries, as he was pleas'd to call them, were by a Decree under the ſame Seal ſuſpended from their Fellowſhips.

And

And for a further ſnare to entangle the reſt of the Fellows, an Inhibition was eaſily procur'd from the King, That no Election or Admiſſion ſhould be made of any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, into any Fellowſhip, Demy-ſhip, or other Place or Office of the ſaid College, till he ſignified his Pleaſure, any Statute, Conſtitution, or Cuſtom, to the contrary notwithſtanding.

In the mean time *Farmer* ſeems to have been laid aſide for his Debauchery, and therefore a new device muſt be found out to trick the reſt of the Fellows: *Sam. Oxon.* the Biſhop, that ſpecial ſtick of Wood, is pitch'd upon to be recommended to the Preſident-ſhip; a Perſon who tho' little inferior to *Farmer* in Vice, yet it was thought his Superiority in undeſerved Dignity would cover his blemiſhes. To which Purpoſe another *Mandamus* is ſent from Court, requiring the remaining Fellows to admit the right Reverend Father in God, into the Place of Preſident. Upon which the Biſhop ſent his Letter to the Senior Fellow of the College, requeſting that he might be admitted accordingly.

But

But this being the ſame thing as to have admitted *Farmer*, in reference to their Oaths, the buſineſs ſtuck till the Kings coming to *Oxford*. At what time the Fellows being Order'd to attend the King at Chriſt-Church, hearken to the pleaſant Dialogue between Sovereignty, and the low Inferior Fellows of a College.

K. What's your name? Are you Dr. *Pudſey?*

Dr. Yes, may it pleaſe your Majeſty.

K. Did you receive my Letter?

Dr. Yes, Sir, we did.

K. Then you have not dealt with me like Gentlemen. You have done very uncivilly and undutifully by me. Here they all kneel'd, and Dr. *Pudſey* offer'd a Petition, which the King refus'd to receive; and then proceeding,

K. Ye have been a ſtubborn turbulent College, I have known ye to be ſo theſe twenty ſix years, and you have affronted me in this. Is this your Church of *England* Loyalty? One would wonder to find ſo many Church of *England* men in ſuch a buſineſs. Go home and ſhew your ſelves good Members of the Church

Church of *England.* Get you gone: Know I am your King; I will be obey'd, and I command you to be gone: Go and admit the Biſhop of *Oxon*, *Head Principal*, what d'ye call it, of the College ------ I mean Preſident of the College. Let them that refuſe know, they ſhall feel the weight of their Sovereigns diſpleaſure.

Upon which the Fellows going out of the Preſence, were call'd back.

K. I hear you have admitted a Fellow of the College, ſince you receiv'd my Inhibition. Have you not admitted Mr. *Holden* Fellow?

Dr. P. I think he was admitted Fellow, but we conceive -----

Mr. *Cra.* May it pleaſe Your Majeſty there was no new Election, or Admiſſion, but only the Conſummation of a former Election.

K. The Conſummation of a former Election is down right Diſobedience; and it is a freſh aggravation. Get you home, I ſay, again, and immediately repair to your Chappel, and Elect the Biſhop of *Oxon*, or elſe you muſt expect to feel the weight of my Hand ----

There-

Thereupon the Fellows offer'd their Petition once more upon their Knees.

K. Get you gone; I will receive none from you, till you have obeyed me, and admitted the Biſhop of *Oxon.*

But notwithſtanding all this Royal browbeating, they return'd to their Chappel more afraid of Divine Juſtice, then the menaces of human Partiality: and therefore, upon Dr. *Pudſeys* propoſing to them whither they would obey the King, and Elect the Biſhop of *Oxon*; they made Anſwer, That they were ready to obey the King in all things that lay in their Power; but the Electing of the Biſhop of *Oxon*, being directly contrary to their Statutes, and the poſitive Oaths they had taken, they could not apprehend it was in their Power to obey him in that Matter.

While the Fellows kept firm to theſe Reſolutions, it was in vain for them to Petition, as they did, for the Kings Grace and Tenderneſs, or to make Remonſtrances of their Loyalty and Readineſs to obedience, in any thing that might not violate their Conſciences. For the Point was not Violation or not

Violation

Violation of Conſcience; but *Nebuchad-nezzars* Image was to be Worſhipt; and the Queſtion was, Will ye Worſhip it or not? *Daniel* pleaded Conſcience, but he was thrown into the *Lyons* Den for it.

There were ſome forward People of the Clergy that had vaunted ſo much of their Paſſive Obedience, that the King was reſolv'd to make no diſtinction, but that they ſhould all have their Belly-full of it.

And therefore the Fellows Plea of Conſcience being lookt upon as Obſtinacy and Contempt, a Viſitation was agreed upon at *Whitehall*, and three *Viſitors*, or under Beadles, to the *Grand Father-Laſhers*, the Biſhop of *Cheſter* L. C. J. *Wright*, and Baron *Jenner*, by whom the pretended Preſident (as they call'd him) and *Fellows* were cited to make their appearance by ſuch a day. At what time, after ſome endeavours of the Preſident for longer time to adviſe with Counſel, and to get a Copy of the Commiſſion, which was denied; the Preſident was ask'd by the Biſhop of *Cheſter*, Whether he would ſubmit to the

the Viſitation? To which the Preſident anſwer'd for himſelf, and the Major part of the Fellows, That they did ſubmit to it, ſo far as was conſiſtent with the Law of the Land, and the Statutes of the College, and no further. Juſtice *Wright* ask'd him, Whither they could imagine that they acted againſt the Law of the Land? And as for the Statutes, he ſaid, the King had diſpens'd with them. And ſo the Chief Juſtice well knew the King had done with the Law too; and therefore he needed not to have repeated the Queſtion twice, Do ye think we come here to act againſt Law? However the Preſident told his Lordſhip in plain terms, That their Commiſſion gave them Authority to alter the Statutes, as they thought fit: but that he was bound by Oath to obſerve the Statutes already made, and not to admit any alteration of them; and therefore, as he was bound to admit no alteration, ſo he never would.

Upon which the Biſhop of *Cheſter* putting ſeveral queſtions to the Preſident, As whither he did obſerve all the Statutes of the College? And where-

fore he did not read Mass, since they had a Statute for that? The President answer'd, That the matter of that Oath was unlawful, besides that the Statute was taken away by the Laws of the Land. But then the Bishop coming more close to the Point, and demanding of the President, Whither he allowed that an Act of Parliament could free him from the Obligation of a Statute? The President replied, That he could not say but that the King might alter their Statutes, and that he did not know but that a Parliament might do the same: only that he had already taken an Oath to observe the Statutes as they then stood, and was sworn to admit of no change or alteration, by any Authority whatever, and therefore could obey no more. However they who came after such Limitations and Restrictions were made, might do as they pleas'd; which was their present case.

Then the Decree, declaring the Presidents Election null and void, being read, The President objected, that being never cited before the Commissioners,

ners, nor heard by them either in Perſon or by Proxy, he thought himſelf the firſt Inſtance of any man that was ever depriv'd of a Freehold wherein he was Legally inveſted. Then as for Dr. *Fairfax*'s ſuſpenſion, it was obſervable, that the reaſon given by the Commiſſioners, was, becauſe he had not obey'd the Kings command for the Election of Mr. *Farmer*, when the Commiſſioners themſelves were ſatisfied, that the charge which they had given in againſt Mr. *Farmer* was true, by the confirmation of ſo many Teſtimonies; and yet that after that, the Suſpenſion of Dr. *Fairfax* was fix'd upon the College Gates.

Upon which the Biſhop of *Cheſter* putting in, told the Preſident, that the King for the moſt part recommended to the Preſidentſhip of that College. To which the Preſident made anſwer, That he was the Twentieth Preſident, and that he knew of but only Four that had been recommended by the Kings and Queens of *England*, of which Three of the Number were every way qualified.

By all which, and some other questions of the same nature, it appear'd that the Commissioners came thither, rather to quarrel and cavil with the President and Fellows, then to call them to accompt for any thing which they had done illegal or unjustifiable.

The next day the President was ask'd, Whither he would submit to the Decree of the Commissioners, by which the Election was declar'd void or no?

The President answer'd, That the Decree of the Lords above, was a Nullity in it's self from the Beginning to the End, as it related to him, he having never been Cited, nor having appear'd before them either in Person or by Proxy. Besides, that his Cause it self was never before them, That he was possess'd of a Freehold, according to the Laws of *England*, and the Statutes of the Society, and admitted by the real Visitor, and therefore could not submit to that Sentence, since he could not be depriv'd of his Freehold, but by the course of Law at *Westminster-Hall*, or by being incapable by the Founders Statutes.

Then

Then he was requir'd to deliver up the Keys of the Preſidents Office and Lodgings, to the uſe of the Perſon whom the King had appointed Preſident. To which the Preſident made anſwer, That there neither was, nor could be, any other Preſident ſo long as he liv'd conformable to the Statutes of the College, and therefore refus'd to give up his Right. Upon which the Biſhop of *Cheſter* told him, that they demanded his Keys and Lodgings as Viſitors. To which the Preſident replied, That they never deliver'd up the Keys to the Biſhop of *Winton*, nor did they own a greater Viſitorial Power then his, as having the King's Authority. Notwithſtanding all this, and ſome other enlargements to the ſame purpoſe, the Biſhop of *Cheſter* perſiſted to demand the Keys, and quiet poſſeſſion, of his Lodging. To which when the Preſident made anſwer, That he had not ſeen or heard any thing to induce him to it; the Kings Proctor ſtood up and accus'd the Preſident of Contumacy. And the Biſhop of *Cheſter* admoniſh'd him Three times to depart peaceably

out of his Lodgings, and to act no longer as President, or pretended President of the Colledge; and then striking his Name out of the Book, admonished the Fellows, and the rest of the Society, no longer to submit to his Authority.

The same Morning, after some Dispute between Doctor *Fairfax* and the Visitors, concerning the Legality of his Suspension, the Question was put to him, and all the rest of the Fellows, Whether they would assist at the Admission of the Bishop of *Oxford* to be Installed President by vertue of the King's Mandate? To which all the Fellows but three made answer, That they were under Oaths to the contrary, and therefore could not do it.

In the Afternoon, the same Question was again put to the Fellows, and the same Answer again returned, that the Place of President was full, and therefore they could not consent to the Installing the Bishop of *Oxford*. And then it was that Dr. *Hough* came into the Court, and protested against their Proceedings, and all that they had or should hereafter do, in prejudice to him and his

his Right, as Illegal, Unjuſt and Null, and that therefore he appeal'd to the King in his Courts of Juſtice. Upon which the Young Scholars in the Room giving a Hum, ſo incenſed the Viſitors, that notwithſtanding all the Proteſtations the Preſident and Fellows could make, the Lord Chief Juſtice bound the Preſident in a Bond of a thouſand Pound, and his Security in the like Sum, to make his Appearance by a day at the Kings-Bench Bar.

Within two or three days after, Mr. *Wiggins*, the Biſhop of *Oxford*'s Chaplain, was by the Biſhop of *Cheſter* put into the Preſidents Stall in the Chappel, by vertue of the King's Mandate for the Biſhop; and after he had taken the Oath which the Statutes enjoyn the Preſident to take at his Admiſſion, together with the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, he was by the Viſitors conducted to the Door of the Preſidents Lodgings, where knocking three times, and the Door not being opened, they returned to the common Room, and commiſſioned *Atterbury* and a Tip-ſtaff to fetch a Smith and force it open, which

was done, the Visitors being present all the while; but none of the Fellows, unless Mr. *Charnock*, being present at any of these Tryals of Skill.

Upon the Visitors return from this piece of Service into the common Room, Dr. *Fairfax* told their Lordships, that they had been doing what he could by no means consent to. To which the Bishop of *Oxford* replying, that he was big to be delivered of his own Destruction, demanded of him Whither he would submit to the Bishop of *Oxford*, then installed President by vertue of the King's Mandate? To which the Doctor replied, that he neither could nor would, because they had a Legal President already. Upon which his Name was struck out of the Book, his Place declared void, and he commanded to depart the College within fourteen days. Upon which the Doctor protested against the Illegality of the Visitors Proceedings, and appealed to the Law of the Land.

After which, several of the Society were prevailed with to subscribe to the Installation of the Bishop of *Oxford*, so far

far as it was lawful and agreeable to the Statutes of the College. But this being not thought ſatisfactory above, in regard the King requir'd a further ſubmiſſion, by acknowledging their contempt to his Perſon and his Letters; and that they ſhould promiſe to behave themſelves Loyally for the future, that they ſhould own the Proceedings and Legality of the Court; implore the King's Pardon, and lay themſelves at his Feet. Upon which the Fellows withdrawing, and having drawn up the form of a Submiſſion of their own, proteſting their readineſs to obey the King, but withal that they could not acknowledge themſelves Guilty of a crime, for having acted conformable to themſelves. The Viſitors drew up a Form of their own, wherein the Fellows were oblig'd to acknowledge the Authority of the Viſitors, and the Juſtice of their Proceedings, and to declare their entire ſubmiſſion to the Biſhop of *Oxon.* To this Paper, they were told, they muſt all ſign or refuſe, as they were called. To which, when all, except Dr. *Tho. Smith* and Mr. *Charnock* refus'd to ſubmit, they were all

all, to the number of Twenty five, b
Decree of the Visitors, declar'd to b
depriv'd and expell'd from their resp
ctive Fellowships: And as if this ha
not been enough, the same Twenty fiv
Fellows were by Sentence of the Lord
Commissioners at *Whitehall*, declar'
uncapable of receiving or being admi
ted, to any Ecclesiastical Dignity, Bene
fice or Promotion. And such as wer
not yet in Orders, adjudg'd incapabl
of being admitted or received into th
same.

By these unjust and illegal Proceed
ings, in the Case of the Precedent and
Fellows of *Magdalen* College, it wa
evident that all the Protestant Minister
in *England* might in a short time be out
ed from their Livings and Benefices, not
only in *Oxford*, but in all Parts of *Eng
land*; and then it was as plain who were
to come in their Places. And who knows
how far the Power of this Ecclesiastical
Commission would have extended; since
the Nation had just reason to fear, that
they who made such Illegal Invasions
upon Ecclesiastical Property, would with
the same Injustice have descended to

new

new Recognitions of Abbey Lands.

But the Deſigns of the Papiſts diſplayed themſelves much more conſpicuouſly in the Proſecution of the Seven Biſhops; while the ſame Declaration which had promis'd to protect them in the quiet and full enjoyments of all their Poſſeſſions, without any moleſtation or diſturbance whatever, was made the Trapan not only to deprive them of their Poſſeſſions, but to reach their Lives alſo, if poſſible.

For the Declaration being reprinted, with an Order of the King and Council affix'd to it, for the reading of it at the uſual time of Divine Service, in all the Churches and Chappels throughout the Kingdom, and directions to the Biſhops to cauſe the ſaid Declaration to be ſent and diſtributed throughout their ſeveral and reſpective Dioceſſes to be Read accordingly; The Biſhops well knowing the conſequences of Reading the Declaration, thought it expedient to preſent the following Petition to the King.

To

To the King's most Excellent Majesty
The Humble Petition of *William*
Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and di-
vers of the Suffragan Bishops of that
Province (now present with him) in
behalf of themselves, and others of
their absent Brethren, and of the
Clergy of their respective Dioceses,

Humbly sheweth,

THAT *the great averseness, which they find in themselves, to the Distributing and Publishing, in all their Churches, Your Majesties late Declaration for Liberty of Conscience, proceeds neither from any want of Duty and Obedience to Your Majesty, or Holy Mother the Church of* England, *being both in her Principles, and in her constant Practice, unquestionably Loyal; and having to her great Honour, been more then once publickly acknowledg'd to be so by Your Gracious Majesty: Nor yet from any want of due tenderness to Dissenters, in relation to whom they are willing to come to such a Temper as shall be thought fit, when the Matter shall be consider'd and settl'd in Parliament and*

Con-

Convocation: But among many other conſiderations, from this eſpecially, becauſe that Declaration is founded upon ſuch a Diſpenſing Power as has been often declared Illegal, in Parliament, and particularly in the years 1662 and 1672, and in the beginning of Your Majeſties Reign; and is a Matter of ſo great conſequence to the whole Nation, both in Church and State, that Your Petitioners cannot in Prudence, Honor or Conſcience, ſo far make themſelves Parties to it; as the Diſtribution of it all over the Nation, and the ſolemn Publication of it once and again, even in Gods Houſe, and in the time of his Divine Service, muſt amount to in common and reaſonable Conſtruction.

Your Petitioners therefore moſt humbly and earneſtly beſeech Your Majeſty, that You will be graciouſly pleas'd not to inſiſt upon their diſtributing and reading Your Majeſties ſaid Declaration.

To which the King return'd the enſuing ſhort Anſwer.

I Have heard of this before, but did n believe it: I did not expect this fro the Church of England, *especially fro some of you. If I change my mind, yo shall hear from me; if not, I expect m Commands should be obeyed.*

But it seems the King did not change his mind, as it appeared by the Consequences; for soon after the Lord Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, together with the Lords Bishops of St. *Asaph*, *Ely*, *Chichester*, *Bath* and *Wells*, *Peterborough* and *Bristol*, by a Warrant under the Hand and Seals of several of the Privy Council, were committed to the Tower for Contriving, Making and Publishing a Seditious Libel or Writing against His Majesty and his Government. Upon the day prefixed for the Appearance of these Noble Lords, they were brought into the Kings-Bench Court, by vertue of a *Habeas Corpus* returnable *immediate*; at what time the King's Attorney moved that the Bishops might plead to an Information against them. But the Counsel for the Bishops opposed it with

two

two Objections againſt the Legality of the Commitment; the firſt of which was, that the Return was not good, becauſe it ran by the *Lords of the Council*, and not in Council, as it ought to have done in Form of Law. The other was, that the Biſhops, as Peers, could not be committed for a Miſdemeanor.

Upon both which Points, after the Counſel on both ſides had argued a long time, Mr. Juſtice *Powell* differed from the reſt, affirming, that both Points were of that Weight, that he could not give his Opinion, till he had conſulted the Books and Preſidents in both Caſes. But the other three having given their Opinion that the Return was good, the Debate was hotter upon the other Point, while the King's Council maintained, that a Peer might be committed for ſuch a Miſdemeanor, as for which Surety of the Peace might be required; and that the Biſhop's was ſuch a Miſdemeanor, they argued from the Information, wherein were the words, *Vi & armis, contra Pacem.* Pen and Ink in Writing a Petition, being taken for Arms; for in *Algernoon Sidney*'s Caſe it was ſaid, that

that *Scribere est agere.* Therefore the Misdemeanor of the Bishop's being such as would have required Sureties of the Peace, the Bishop's Counsel were overruled, and the Information, by three of the Judges, was ordered to be read, which was, for Forming, Contriving and Writing a certain False, Fictitious, Pernitious and Seditious Libel, under pretence of a Petition, which was the Petition before mentioned.

The Information being read, the Counsel for the Bishops desired an Imparlance, which the Court, after a long Argument, would not allow of, in regard it had been the Practice of the Court, not to grant any Imparlance for twelve years last past. Upon which the Archbishop put in a Plea in Writing, to the same Effect which the Counsel had pleaded. But that being overrul'd by three of the Judges, (for Mr. Justice *Powell* sided all along with the Arguments on the Bishops side,) both his Grace and their Lordships the Bishops, pleaded all severally to the Information; and then the Court having taken the Archbishop's Recogni-

zance

rance in 200 *l.* and the Biſhops in 100 *l.* a piece, the Court roſe for that time.

Within a Fortnight after the Biſhops came to their Tryal at the King's-Bench Bar, where were many more of the Nobility then at their firſt Appearance. So ſoon as the Jury was Sworn, and the Information read, the King's Counſel having opened the Matter, proceeded firſt to prove the King's Declaration therein mentioned, and next the Petition to be the Archbiſhop's hand writing, and Sign'd by the reſt of the Biſhops by Similitude of Hands; at what time *Sidney*'s Caſe was ſtrongly urged, and as vigorouſly oppoſed by the Biſhops Counſel, who alſo denied the Writing of the Petition to have been in *Middleſex*, as it was ſaid in the Information; after which it was ſtrongly argued, Whether delivering it to the King were a Publication of it; to prove which, ſeveral Courtiers were examined as Witneſſes, and upon the whole, the Biſhops Charge was, for Conſpiring to diminiſh the Royal Authority, and Regal Prerogative of the King, in Proſecution whereof, they did Seditiouſly make

a Libel againſt the King, under the pre-
tence of a Petition to the King, and pu-
bliſh the ſame in the King's preſence.
But the King's Counſel pleaded, tha
the Matter of the Petition was illegal;
at what time the Diſpenſing Power wa
learnedly confuted by the Biſhop
Counſel, who brought ſeveral Record
and Acts of Parliament to confirm wha
they ſaid; and farther, that the Deli-
very of it was Legal, and that the Bi-
ſhops were no ſuch ill Perſons as th
King's Counſel repreſented them. Upo
ſumming up the Evidence, the Lor
Chief Juſtice was of opinion, that th
Petition was a Libel, and ſo delivere
his Judgment upon it to the Jury.

Mr. Juſtice *Holloway* was of Opinion
that it could be no fault to deliver
Petition; ſo that unleſs the Jury were
ſatisfied that there was any ill Intention
in the delivery of it, they were not to
find the Biſhops Guilty; neither indeed
did he think it was a Libel.

And as for Juſtice *Powel*, he de-
clared he could not ſee for his part
any thing of Sedition, or any other
Crime fixed upon thoſe Reverend Fa-
thers,

thers, the Lords the Biſhops, and denied that there was any ſuch Power as a Diſpenſing Power in the King; which if it were once allowed of, there would be no need of Parliaments, ſince all the Legiſlature would be in the King; which he recommended to the Conſideration of the Jury.

Juſtice *Alibone*, ſtraining this Point too high, would have made the Jury believe, that all manner of Petitioning the King, in contradiction to his Government, unleſs it were by the Lords and Commons aſſembled in Parliament, was Seditious: But urging his Memoirs too far, he was taken up by Juſtice *Powel* for Miſ-quotation, and convicted by the Sollicitor General of a manifeſt Error.

Thus, after a full Hearing on both ſides, and the Opinions of the Judges given, the Court roſe; and the Jury ſitting up all Night, the next Morning, the Biſhops being in Court, brought them all in, Not Guilty; which was a Verdict ſo pleaſing to the People, that it filled *Weſtminſter-hall* with Acclamations, the Camp at *Hounſlow* with Loud

Shouts, and all the Land with Joy for their Lordships Deliverance.

While the Popish Party were driving on thus, *Jehu* like, with a full Gale of good Fortune and Success, nothing troubled them so much, as the fear lest the King should dye before they had fully accomplished their Work. They could not hope for any Production from the King and Queen, that was likely to be long liv'd, by reason of the many Infirmities to which the Queen was subject. On the other side they knew the Queen was so perfectly devoted to the Popish Religion, that there was nothing which they could propose to her Morally possible for her to undertake, but she would think it Meritorious to be Instrumental in. And therefore having so laudable a Precedent to recommend to her, as that of Q. *Mary* of *England*, they resolved to set the Contrivance on Foot; which if it took effect, they flattered themselves that they should fix a new Popish Heaven upon Earth.

To this purpose it was, that a General Rumour was spread abroad, that the Queen was with Child, which raised the

the Fancies of the Papiſts to that degree, that they began to inſult over the Proteſtants, and ſcrupel'd not to boaſt, that though it were a Daughter, (though they that were in the Conſpiracy knew better things then to have it of that Sex,) yet being born after the King was Crown'd, it would prevent the Succeſſion of Her Royal Highneſs, who came into the World when the King was only a Duke. But the Queens being with Child, was a Story believed by none but the Papiſts, and the Proteſtants were the more confirmed in their Belief, by the Story of the Lady of *Loretto*, and the Dutcheſs of *Modena*'s Application to Heaven in her behalf; and every body Derided and Lampoon'd the Mummery, which was look'd upon to be a meer Contrivance of the Jeſuits.

However, for the ſpace of eight or nine Months, ſuch were the great Expectations of the Queen's being Delivered, that the Proteſtants both at home and abroad were not a little diſcouraged, as being not a little Apprehenſive of the Diſappointment of Her

Royal Highneſs, and the Papiſts no leſs encouraged to carry on their Deſigns with more Vigor. But the *Engliſh* Nobility were not to learn how well vers'd the Prieſts and Jeſuits had been from time to time for ſeveral Ages together, in framing ſuch Impoſtures and Forgeries as theſe, to alter the Succeſſion of Crowns for the Service of the Romiſh See; and therefore ſeeing them labouring with ſo much Induſtry and Sedulity to fix in the minds of the People a Belief of the Queen's being with Child, and undertaking to give them Prophetical Aſſurances that it would be a Son; Theſe double Diligencies not only raiſed but confirmed the Lords in their Suſpicions, that there might be a Counterfeit Male-Heir impos'd upon the Nation, and ſet up for a Prince of *Wales*, and that the Prieſts were Actors in this *Farce*, according to the ſeveral Parts which they had given them to act. Which cauſed the Lords to determine among themſelves to keep Memorials of the Management of the whole Contrivance, ſo far as the Informations which they received from time

to

to time, would give them leave. By which Obſervations and diligent comparing of Circumſtances together, during the time of the Queens Great Belly, and Delivery of the Male Infant, the Lords were ſo fully convinc'd of the Truth of what they ſuſpected, that they no longer made any doubt of the pretended Prince of *Wales*'s being a Counterfeit.

For in the firſt Place, the fundamental Rules of Equity and Juſtice requir'd, that when a Child is to be born, which immediately upon the Birth was to become Heir to three Kingdoms; and at the ſame time diſappoints the hopes of an Heir eſs apparent, and the expectancies of ſeveral other Princes of the Blood; it ſhould be abſolutely requiſite that ſuch a Child ſhould be born of the Queens Body, and that the Birth of ſuch a Child ſhould be atteſted, upon their certain knowledge, by Witneſſes anſwerable in number to the importance of the Occaſion, and ſuch a National concern, and againſt whom there cannot be the leaſt exception made for their Reputation, their Vertue, their Pa-

ality, and undeniable Authority, ſuffi-
cient to convince the whole World by
the weight of their Teſtimony. For
ſuch is the Caſe of a Male-Heir to the
Crown of *England*, that no ſooner is a
Son of the Queens Body, born of her
Body, but that at the very ſame minute
and inſtant of Time, all pretenſions of
Right and Apparences as to any other
Perſon ceaſe, how ſtrong and valid they
might be at the very moment before.
And for that reaſon there is nothing a-
gainſt which all the Laws, Civil Juſtice
and Government more charily provide
then againſt the violation of Inheritance.
And therefore the Proofs by which any
one is Diſſeiz'd of an apparent Right
muſt be ſo certain and undeniable as to
be beyond all contradiction and con-
troule: Otherwiſe it is a poſitive breach
of the Law of God, and all that is ſa-
cred upon Earth; a total Diſſolution
and Annihilation of all Property, Civil
Juſtice and Government, to invade the
Apparent and Lawful Right of any per-
ſon, unleſs with manifeſt and undenia-
ble proof of a prior and ſuperior Right.
Here then was her Royal Highneſs,

Heir

Heir Apparent to the Crown of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*, in a great probability to have been outed of her Apparent Right, by the Pretended Birth of a Prince of *Wales*. It was therefore of neceſſity requiſite, conſidering the ſuſpicions and jealouſies which attended the Birth of this Prince of *Wales*, that he ſhould have been born in the Preſence of the Princes of the Blood, the Prelates of moſt remarkable Eccleſiaſtical Dignity, the Chiefeſt of the Nobility, the Officers of Higheſt Truſt in the Nation, and the Embaſſadors and publick Miniſters of Foreign States and Princes; ſo that the Proofs of his Birth from the Body of the Queen, might have been ſo undoubted and unqueſtionable, that there ſhould not have been any Room for the leaſt appearance of Contradiction or Suſpicion.

But on the other ſide, it had been the Opinion of moſt People for a long time, that the Queen's Body had been ſo long diſabl'd by Sickneſs and Infirmities, that ſhe was not in a capacity to bring forth any Iſſue, much leſs a Son. According to the Judgment of Dr. *Willis*, who upon

on view of one of her Children, de clar'd that it wanted *Stamina Vitæ*, o the Foundations of Life.

Then again, for the generality of th Nation, they were ſo ill ſatisfied of th Truth of the Queens being with Child notwithſtanding whatever the King o the Queen might affirm and boaſt o themſelves, that hardly one in two hun der'd believ'd it; only they were con ſtant in this, That they Univerſally were ſatisfied, that it was a deſign of the King and his Popiſh Counſels, to impoſe a Counterfeit upon the Nation, on pur poſe to ſtrengthen their Party by th hopes of a Popiſh ſucceſſion, and to de lude unwary Proteſtants into the ſame ſnare.

It was the fear and apprehenſion o all Men, that the Proteſtant Religion, not only in *England*, but in all Foreign Countries would be much endanger'd, or elſe as greatly ſecur'd by the Queens delivery or not delivery of a Son; and that the Birth of a real Prince of *Wales*, would be a great Diſappointment to the juſt Rights and Pretenſions of ſuch Prin ces and Princeſſes, who had before his

Birth

Birth a lawful-Claim, to no leſs then three Imperial Crowns. Beſides, that it threaten'd *England* with the calamity of falling under an Infant *Chimera* of a Prince, or rather, and more truly, under the Tyranny of *Rome* it ſelf.

Which being the unfortunate conſequences, that of neceſſity would have enſu'd upon the Advancement and Eſtabliſhment of this ſuppoſititious Prince of *Wales*, never parallel'd or heard of before in Story, as to the Birth of any Prince in the World: Moſt certainly, by the Rules of Common Juſtice in general, and the Cuſtoms of *England* in particular, there ſhould have been ſuch apparent and undoubted Proofs that the Counterfeit Prince was born of the Queens Body, as ſhould not have admitted any Objection, but anſwer'd every Circumſtance, and ſuffic'd to have vanquiſh'd not only the Jealouſies and Suſpicions of the People of *England*, but of all other Nations beyond the Seas.

And to this purpoſe it was alſo requiſite, that there ſhould have been Women of ſpotleſs Integrity, Chaſtity, Vertue

tue and Honor, present at the same time to have given Testimony of their personal view of the self-same, individual Child's being really, and *bona Fide*, deliver'd and issuing, according to the course of Nature, from the Queen's Body. And that the Men should have had the opportunity to make their Attestation upon Ocular view, of the naked Infant with all the Marks upon it, of immediate separation from the Womb, by the Assistance and Instructions of Physitians and Women of Experience; and in a word, that the Testimonies of both Sexes should have been answerable in greatness of Birth, in Grandeur of Reputation and Authority to the occasion in controversie, the Persons in dispute, and the vast extent of the Good or Mischief which might have prov'd the consequence of all. Matrons of Experience, Probity and Gravity: Persons publickly known to the Kingdom, and not pitiful, obscure Italians and French Hirelings, that scarce were ever heard of either in this or any other Kingdom. For in regard there was never such an absolute Necessity to have clear'd this difficult

Point

Point, and to have diſpell'd thoſe Jealouſies and Miſtruſts, which gave a greater Alarum to the Nation, then ever was given to it ſince the firſt founding of this Monarchy; Certainly it highly concern'd the King and Queen to have made uſe of the moſt noble and dignified Teſtimonies that were in the Land; in regard that ſince it was what the Law requir'd, the only way to have ſatisfied the Subject was to have ſatisfied the Law. Which had alſo been a ſatisfaction to Juſtice, which was no leſs to be ſatisfied, ſeeing that the Birth of a Counterfeit Prince, was by an Impoſture, to have deveſted of her Apparent Right of Inheritance, the true and Legitimate Heireſs.

Then again, it was not a little wonder'd at, how it came to paſs, that the King, who very well underſtood, that the Laws and Cuſtoms of *England* requir'd a fit and competent Number of Witneſſes, and a far greater Number in this Caſe, where the Conception of the Queen was lookt upon by the Univerſality of the Nation, as a fictitious piece of Mockery, and where all Men were almoſt

almoſt abſolutely convinc'd that a counterfeit Prince was to be impos'd upon the Nation, ſhould produce ſo ſmall a Number, and of thoſe, many ſo obſcure and little known to the World, that their Names were hardly heard of before. And therefore ſince the Maxims and Reaſons of the Engliſh Law are ſo ſevere, in the Caſe of a Child pretended to be ſet up, to the Excluſion of an Apparent Heir; and that there was ſuch great cauſe, in this Caſe of the Queen and the pretended Prince of *Wales*, to ſuſpect a Forgery, and an Impoſure upon the three Nations, in regard there was no Notice given to the Heir Apparent, of the Time when this pretended Heir was to come into the World, nor to any other who had Titles in Expectancy; it was an Inference concluded from the Rules and Maxims of the Engliſh Law, which demands ſufficient proof to put the matter of Fact out of doubt, that the Witneſſes of the ſuppoſed Birth of the Prince of *Wales* ought not to be believ'd, ſince they who were to make good the claim of the ſuppoſed Prince of *Wales* had ſufficient time to have given

given due notice to all the Parties concern'd, and to have Witneſſes of that Reputation, as might have put the Birth of the ſuppoſed Prince quite out of diſpute.

And indeed it would have been but an ordinary piece of prudence to have had a numerous train of Witneſſes, and thoſe of different Honors, Dignities, Sexes and Intereſts; ſince it could never have been imagin'd that ſo conſiderable a number of Teſtimonies of both Sexes, ſo conſiderable for their Quality and the reputation of their Integrity, and all various in their Offices, Dignities and Employments, could have ever enter'd into a Confederacy to cheat the Nation with a St. *Martin's* Tinſel Prince, and be ſo true one to another in ſuch an unjuſt and wicked piece of Fraud.

Add to this, that the Law admits no Man or Woman to be an Evidence that takes a Bribe, or reward of Mony, or Preferment, or any other Emolument to engage themſelves in an Oath. More eſpecially will it not permit any perſon or perſons to be Witneſſes, concerning the Birth of this ſurreptitious Prince of

Wales,

Wales, who were in hopes of any Pr
ferment, Offices or Advantages th
might accrew from his Grandeur: N
any perſon or perſons that have ſo muc
their Dependance upon the Foſtere
and Setters up of this ſuppoſed Prin
of *Wales*, that they dare not diſplea
them for fear of loſing their place
Nor any perſon or perſons who a
commonly reputed, or by proof m
be made appear to have any Enmity
prejudice againſt her Highneſs, wit
whom the Counterfeit Prince or *Pſeud*
Stewart chiefly ſtands in competition
ſince it is an exception not to be Anſwe
ed, againſt ſuch, that they are mort
Enemies to her and the Proteſtant Re
ligion, which ſhe profeſſes. Neithe
will the Laws of the Land allow the Te
ſtimony or Declaration of the King o
Queen, in proof of the Legitimacy o
the ſuppoſed Prince of *Wales*, ſeein
that if they themſelves might be ſuffici
ent proofs in their own cauſes, the
might be as well ſufficient Judges: be
ſides, that if the Kings affirmation ſhould
be allow'd by the Law of the Land,
ſufficient to make a Prince of *Wales*,
with-

without ſuch a Number of Witneſſes as by the Law are requir'd, it might prove the overturning of the conſtitution of the Britiſh Monarchy, eſpecially in matters of Fact, by which an injury may be done to another. In like manner neither can the King, by the Rules and Regulations of the Law, at his will and pleaſure alter the Succeſſion of the Crown of *England*, or ſo order and contrive it, that the Crown ſhall not deſcend to the next in Blood. So that if the King's Affirmation alone, without any further proof, were ſufficient to bind the belief of the Nation; his bare Affirmation would then actually extend to put by and fruſtrate the Succeſſion of the next Heir, and ſubmit it to the will and pleaſure of the King. But the next lawful Succeſſor is Heir to the Kingdom, by vertue of the Law it ſelf, and cannot be defeated of his Right of Succeſſion, by any Act of the preceding Prince. And then for the King to plead that theſe things came not into his mind, or that he was ignorant of them, could be no ſatisfaction to the Kingdom in ſuch a caſe as this, where the Laws and Cuſtoms of *England* are

Positive, and require clear and demonstrable Proofs, of the Birth of the Supposed Prince.

But besides these, there were other Personal Circumstances to prove the Queens not being with Child, as being the particular Symptoms that always accompany Women that are Pregnant. For it was discovered upon very good Assurances, that she never had the most usual, and most natural and common Symptoms of Conception. For want of which usual and natural Symptoms, the Queen could have no fixed time to begin her Reckoning; and therefore the King, to help her out, declared in Council, that his Wife and He had thought it convenient to make her Conception publick, from the time that the Offering was made to the Image of the *Loretto Madamoiselle*, when the King returned to the Queen at the *Bath*.

However, afterwards this fell out very unluckily, because it was impossible to bring so well together the time of her Conception, and that of her pretended Delivery, as to compleat the full and natural time of Nine Months. So that the

the Women crying out in Deriſion, upon the King's Boaſting what a Strong, Lively, Chopping Child he had got, That ſuch a Child at Eight Months, was as great a Miracle, as her Conception upon her Preſenting the Lady of *Loretto* with a Diamond Bodkin: The Confederates fearing the ſpreading of ſuch a Report, might endanger the Diſcovery of the Impoſture, perſwaded the Queen to give it out that ſhe had miſtaken her Reckoning, as it was a common thing for Women to do.

But they forgot that the Queen had ſtood to her firſt Reckoning ſeveral Weeks after ſhe pretended to be Delivered, and that it was well known that the Cuſtoms of Women were upon her as ſhe went to the *Bath*, and four days after the King's Departure, which was a certain Sign ſhe had not then Conceiv'd; or if ſhe had Conceiv'd, then it could be no failure in her Reckoning, and ſhe did ill to Bathe, for fear of deſtroying the Fruit of her Womb.

Another thing under Conſideration was, that whereas in other Women there will appear a viſible Swelling and

Increaſe of the Breaſts, together with a fair Appearance of Milk; all theſe Symptoms were alſo wanting in the Queen: Nor did ever any Lady, who was proper to be a Witneſs, ever ſee a drop of Milk in her Breaſts, which were ſtill the ſame to the Eyes of all that viewed them, without any alteration of Bulk or Proportion.

Neither was any proper Witneſs of Quality and Experience admitted, during the whole time of her Pregnancy, to touch the Queen's Belly, that they might be able to give a Teſtimony concerning the Motion and Stirring of the Child in the Womb: Which it behoved the Queen, had her Intentions been fair, to have ſhewn to the Proteſtant Ladies of her Bed-Chamber, who were no leſs doubtful then others, of her being with Child, as well as the Perſon who was her Phyſician.

Another Obſervation was, That there was not any Diſtention of the Parts of her Body, that ſurrounded and encompaſſed the Womb, which are always obſerved to enlarge and extend themſelves, more eſpecially during the four laſt

laſt Months, to make room for the Child in the Womb, as it grows on to Perfection. And though ſeveral Matrons attended on purpoſe to make an exact Obſervation of the riſing of the Queen's Belly, yet none of them could perceive the leaſt appearance of the Growth of any Child in her Belly; only when ſhe was dreſs'd, her Belly was ſo ordered, as to ſeem to riſe up before, as if ſhe had been with Child; but they that viewed her behind, as ſhe walk'd, could perceive no ſign of a Big-belly'd Woman: Which Obſervation was alſo made but a little before her pretended Lying-In. And which yet much more confirm'd the Suſpicion to be a real Truth, was this, that during the four laſt Months, the Queen was always obſerv'd to retire, contrary to her uſual Method, when ſhe went to Shift her ſelf, into ſome withdrawing Room, where none were permitted to come to her, but her *Italians* that were privy to the Secret.

Another thing remarkable, was this, that while ſhe was preparing for her intended Delivery, there was no notice

given by the Queen, either to Her Royal Highneſs, or to any other next in Expectancy of the Succeſſion, when ſhe pretended her Reckoning was up and expected to be Delivered, to the end that proper Perſons might have attended, to have prevented all Suſpicions. But on the other ſide, Inſtruments were made uſe of, to conceal both the Time and Place of her Delivery; and ſuch an odd time of her Conception was ſpread abroad, that it was impoſſible for the Friends of Her Royal Highneſs to make any true Judgment when the *Farce* was to be acted. And then for the place, it was ſo variouſly rumour'd, ſometimes *Windſor*, ſometimes *Hampton-Court*, and by and by *Richmond*, that it was impoſſible for the Proteſtant Ladies and Friends of the Heireſs Apparent, to know where to be in a Readineſs to attend. And for fear the Princeſs of *Denmark* ſhould be a vigilant Obſerver, as well for her own as her Siſters ſake, the Plot was ſo laid, that for the Preſervation of her Health, ſhe was ſent away to the *Bath*, on purpoſe to keep her at

a

a ſufficient diſtance till the Scene was over.

But no ſooner was notice that the Counterfeit *Muſtapha* was almoſt ready, but the Queen was in ſuch a Hurrey of a ſudden, above three Weeks before her time was expected, that not above two days before her pretended Delivery, ſhe was in Poſt haſte to Lye-In at St. *James's*, where, if things could not be got ready ſo ſoon as was expected, ſhe declared ſhe would lye upon the Floor. Which words being uttered with ſo much Paſſion on the *Friday*, that ſhe would Lye-In at St. *James's* upon *Saturday* Night; the moſt vigilant Overſeers took their Obſervations from thence, but did not find that there was then the leaſt Appearance, that the Juggle was then to be carried on upon *Sunday*, or that then the Pretended Birth of the long look'd for Counterfeit Prince was to be, in regard there was not the leaſt ſhew of thoſe forerunning Pains that uſually precede the Travels of Child-bearing Women. Beſides that, ſhe ſate up late that *Saturday* Night at Cards, without ſo much as the

leaſt Pain or Diſturbance, or any ſo much as the leaſt thought of a Child-bearing Travel, till about Nine or Ten of the Clock the next Morning, when all the Proteſtant Ladies were at their Devotions; and then the Princely Babe being ready for a Second Birth, Mrs. *Wilks*, Mrs. *Labady*, and the Beloved Mrs. *Touraine* did the Feat, and the Game was over before Church was done.

Now that the Room was prepared and made fit for the Bleſſed Tranſaction, was apparent, by the Privy-Door in the Space between the Bed and the Wall, through which it might be an eaſie thing to bring a Child, and convey it privately into the Bed, and yet the Parties never be diſcovered by any that attended in the Room, though ſtanding at the Beds-feet; for that through that ſame Door it was eaſie for the Midwife and her Accomplices to convey in and out what they pleaſed themſelves. Otherwiſe, had not there been a Neceſſity for that Door, by the Dictates of common Reaſon and Prudence it ought to have been either Seal'd or Nail'd up, to avoid the Suſpicion

cion of an Impoſture: But that Door was ſo requiſite for the Management of the Poppet-play, that the whole Contrivance could not have been otherwiſe carried on then through that Door; which was a thing at the ſame time well known to the Lords of the Council that were then called in, not ſo much to ſee as to be ſeen, to the end their Names might afterwards be made uſe of to delude the People. And then again, ſo far was the Queen from dreading in the leaſt the bitter Pains and Hazards of Child-bearing, that ſhe made none of thoſe Proviſions uſed in ſuch Caſes. Nor was any order given for the College of Phyſicians to attend, as if ſhe had certainly known, as moſt certainly ſhe did, that neither her ſelf nor the Child ſhould ſtand in need of their Aſſiſtance. Only when all things were ready prepared in the Inner Chamber, that is to ſay, the Infant that was to be Born, and the After-birth that was to follow it, and whatever elſe was thought neceſſary and requiſite to be ſhewn after the Child was Born; then the Queen being put

to

to Bed, with the Curtains close dra round about Her, pretended to into Her Counterfeit Labour, at wh time the Child with the After-birth we brought through the Door, between Wall and the Queens Bed, and put b tween the Sheets by the Midwife, a the two Confederates before mention Mrs. *Labady* a Perruke Makers Wife, a Madam *Touraine*. Who when they h play'd the first part, were no less seem ingly busie and industrious about t Queens Person, which was the second Scene of the Act; But there was a ne cessity for them to make as much hast as they could, even beyond a reasonable Imagination, for fear the Infant, t whom they had giv'n something t make it sleep, should either wake an cry out of season, or else be smother'd between the Sheets, by reason of th closeness of the Bed. So that the Quee had the easiest Labour in the World; and indeed such a one as might well entitle it to the Epithite of pretended. For all this while the Queen suffer'd nothing of Pain: No signs of the Childs coming into the World; no alteration

of the Queen's Body by the Enfeebling's of Female Travel. But all was done in a Trice; and then the Midwife deliver'd ſomething cloſe cover'd into Mrs. *Labady's* Hands, and both together glided through the Door between the Wall and the Bed into the Chamber adjoyning; and that in ſo much haſte, that the Midwife her ſelf made a plain diſcovery of the Fraud, by leaving the Queen at thoſe very moments; when if the Delivery had been real, the uſual Diſtreſſes and Dangers of Women in Labour, moſt requir'd her Aſſiſtance. And thus was this Counterfeit Prince brought forth in the Dark from under the Bed-cloths, the Curtains being drawn, and none that were in the Room permitted to ſee what was done about the Woman that was pretended to be brought to Bed. And as for the Lords of the Council, the King kept them in a huddle together at the Feet of the Bed, which was cloſe ſecur'd from the obſervation of ſight, ſo that they could neither ſee or hear any thing which could make them capable of being Witneſſes of the Birth of the Child.

So

So that the best Construction that can be made of this Contrivance was only this, that the Blind and Begotted Zeal of the Papists, and their Popish Counsels to establish a Popish Succession in this Kingdom, made them violate all the Laws of Honor, Honesty, Justice and common Morality.

In this sad and desolate conjuncture of Affairs, wherein the Protestant Religion, the ancient Honor and Glory of the English Nation, the Rights, Priviledges, Liberties and Properties of the Native Inhabitants, from the Highest to the Lowest, being all going to rack, the Nobility and Gentry of the Nation, having no where else to place their Hopes and Confidence, but in her Royal Highness, as being Heir Apparent to the Crown, and the celebrated Vertue, and Renown of his Highness the Prince of *Orange*, for Military Conduct and Heroick Magnanimity, represented to Them their Grievances so Effectually, that at length his Highness was induc'd, by their strong and convincing Arguments, to appear in the Defence and Rescue of Three Nations, languishing

under

under the heavy Oppreſſion of Arbitrary Power and Impoſture. And ſo full was the Kingdom of juſt Reſentment and Indignation, for the Violences and Outrages, which the People in general had ſuffer'd, by the Deprivation of their Privileges and Properties, both Eccleſiaſtical and Civil; and by ſuch a diſhonorable endeavour to *Craven* the true Breed of the Royal Line it ſelf; that when it was known that his Highneſs was coming to their Succor, they expected him with all Impatience imaginable; and when he was Landed, made his Camp the general Rendevouze of the whole Nation.

On the other ſide, Arbitrary Controule and Domineering Popery began to Tremble at *Whitehall.* And in the midſt of this Conſternation, the Biſhops were ſent for up, out of all their Dioceſſes, by Expreſſes from the King, upon whom they waited in a Body; and then it was that the King was pleaſed to encourage them to give him their advice what was fit to be done; for as yet he had an Army about him, ſo that his Affairs were not altogether Deſparate.

Where-

Whereupon the Bishops assembling at *Lambeth-House*, upon mature deliberation, prepar'd such matters as they judged most necessary for the Kings consideration; which after they had concluded upon, they waited a second time upon the King, and then it was that his Grace the Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, both in his own and in the Name of the rest of the Bishops, represented to the King certain Propositions as the result of their Consultations, to this effect,

THAT it was necessary for him to restore all things to the State in which he found them, when he came to the Crown, by committing all Offices and Places of Trust in the Government, to such of the Nobility and Gentry as were qualified for them, according to the Laws of the Kingdom, and by redressing and removing such Grievances as were generally complain'd of.

Particularly, That he would Dissolve the Ecclesiastical Commission, and promise to his People never to erect such a Court for the future.

That

That he would not only put an effectual ſtop to the Iſſuing forth of any Diſpenſations, but would call in and cancel all thoſe which had ſince his coming to the Crown been obtain'd from him.

That he would reſtore the Univerſities to their Legal State, and particularly, reſtore the Maſter of Magdalen *College in* Cambridge, *to the Profits of his Maſterſhip, which he had been ſo long depriv'd of by an Illegal Suſpenſion; and the Ejected Fellows and Preſident of* Magdalen *College in* Oxford, *to their Properties in that College. And that he would not permit any Perſons to enjoy any of the Preferments in either Univerſity, but ſuch as were qualified by the Statutes of the Univerſities, the particular Statutes of their ſeveral Foundations, and the Laws of the Land.*

That he would ſuppreſs the Jeſuit's Schools, open'd in this City or elſewhere, and grant no more Licenſes for ſuch Schools as are apparently againſt the Laws of this Nation, and his own true Intereſt.

That he would ſend Inhibitions after thoſe four Romiſh Biſhops, who under the Title of Apoſtolick Vicars, preſum'd to exerciſe,

ercise, within this Kingdom, such Juris-dictions as were by the Laws of the Land in-vested in the Bishops of the Church of Eng-land, *and ought not to be violated or at-tempted by them.*

That he would suffer no more Quo war-rantos *to be issu'd out against Corporations, but would restore to those Corporations which had been already disturb'd, their an-cient Charters, Privileges, Grants and Immunities, and condemn all those Illegal Regulations of Corporations, by putting them into their late flourishing condition and Legal Establishment.*

That he would fill up all the vacant Bi-shopricks in England *and* Ireland, *with persons duly qualified by the Laws, and would more especially take into his care the See of* York; *whose want of an Arch-bishop is very prejudicial to the whole Pro-vince.*

That he would act no more by a Dispen-sing Power, nor insist upon it, but permit that Affair at the first Sessions of a Parlia-ment, to be fairly debated and argued, and setled by Act of Parliament.

That upon the restoration of Corporations to their ancient Charters, and Boroughs to their

their Preceptive Rights; he would order Writs to be issued out for a fair and Free Parliament, and suffer it to sit and redress Grievances, to settle Matters in Church and State upon just and solid Foundations, and to establish a due Liberty of Conscience.

Lastly, and above all, That he would permit some of his Bishops to lay before him such Motives and Arguments as might, by the blessing of God, bring him back to the Communion of the Holy Church of England, *into whose Catholick Faith he had been Baptiz'd, in which he had been Educated, and to which it was their earnest and dayly prayer to God, that he might be re-united.*

Not long after, several of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal concurring together, presented the following Petition to the King. For by this time the Court was grown a little more humble, and did not look upon Petitions as Libels, nor commit the Presenters for Misdemeanors to the Tower.

May it please Your Majesty,

WE Your Majesties most Loyal Subjects, in a deep sense of the Miseries of War, now breaking forth in the Bowels of this Your Kingdom, and of the Danger to which Your Majesties Sacred Person, is thereby exposed; as also of the Distractions of Your People, by Reason of their present Grievances, do think ourselves bound in Conscience, of the Duty we owe to God, and our Holy Religion, to Your Majesty and our Country, most humbly to offer to Your Majesty, That in our Opinion, the only visible way to preserve Your Majesty and this Your Kingdom, would be the Calling of a Parliament regular and free in all its Circumstances.

We therefore most earnestly beseech Your Majesty, That You would be graciously pleas'd to Call such a Parliament; wherein we shall be most ready to promote such Counsels and Resolutions of Peace and Settlement, in Church and State, as may conduce to Your Majesties Honor and Safety, and to the Quieting the Minds of the People.

We

We do likewiſe beſeech Your Majeſty, in the mean time, to uſe ſuch means for the preventing the Effuſion of Chriſtian Blood, as to Your Majeſty ſhall ſeem moſt meet.

This Petition was preſented by the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, the Archbiſhop of *York* Elect, and the Biſhops of *Ely* and *Rocheſter*; and Sign'd

W. Cant.	*Nom. Ebor.*
Grafton	*Will. Aſaph.*
Ormond	*Fr. Ely*
Dorſet	*Tho. Roffen.*
Clare	*Tho. Peterburg.*
Clarendon	*Tho. Oxon.*
Burlington	*Pagett*
Angleſea	*Shandois*
Rocheſter	*Oſſulſton.*
Newport	

To which the King return'd this Anſwer,

WHAT *you aſk of me, my Lords, I moſt paſſionately*

desire. And I promise you upon th Faith of a King, That I will have Parliament, and such a one as you as for, as soon as the Prince of Orang *has quited the Realm. For how is possible a Parliament should be Free, all its Circumstances, as you Petitio for, while an Enemy is in the King dom, and can make a Return of a Hun dred Voices?*

But notwithstanding this alteration o *Whitehall* Language, the People would not believe but that the King was per swaded by the Jesuits, to make that solemn Promise, meerly to try whether he could get rid of his unwelcom Guest and that he only meant by a *Free Par liament*, such a Free Parliament as they were like to have had before the fear of the Prince came upon him. A Par liament shuffl'd, cut and packt, by Mr. *Brent* and his Missionaries, or perhaps ten times worse, or none at all. For the Church of *Rome* was become such an in famous Bankrupt, that no body would

truſt her farther then they could command her, ſhe was too well known to be like the Tyger, that Fauns, Sneaks and Lurks, as long as the Hunter is arm'd with his Spear and Gun, but when the Weapons are laid down, the Beaſt flies upon the unweary Foreſter, and Tears and Devours him.

But the Prince of *Orange's* coming, was grounded upon more mature and deep Conſiderations, then to quit his Enterprize upon the Faith of a King, who had all along been ſo regardleſs of his Word. And thoſe Conſiderations may in ſome meaſure appear by the Reſolutions of the States General, and the Reaſons which induced them to take thoſe Reſolutions, which they publiſhed before the Prince's Landing in *England* to this Effect.

That upon mature Deliberation it was found convenient, and reſolved, that Notice ſhould be given to all the *Miniſters* abroad, of all the Reaſons which induced their *High* and *Mightineſſes* to aſſiſt the Prince of *Orange* going over to *England* in Perſon, with

Ships and Forces, with Orders to the ſaid Miniſters, to make uſe thereof in the ſeveral Courts where they reſide. And that it ſhould be Written to the ſaid Miniſters, that it was known to all the World, that the Engliſh Nation had a good while murmured and complained, that the King, (no doubt) through the Evil Counſel and Inducement of his Miniſters, had gained upon their Fundamental Laws; and had laboured by a Violation thereof, and by bringing in the Roman Catholick Religion, to oppreſs their Liberty, to ruin the Proteſtant Religion, and to bring all under an Arbitrary Government. That as this unjuſt and inverted Conduct was carried on more and more, and the Apprehenſions thereupon were ſtill greater, that thereby ſuch a Diffidence and Averſion was ſtirred up againſt the King, that nothing was to be expected in that Kingdom, but a general Diſorder and Confuſion; His Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, upon the manifold Repreſentations, and the reiterated and earneſt Deſire which was made to His Highneſs by ſeveral Lords,

Lords, and other Perſons of Great Conſideration in that Kingdom, as alſo upon the Accompt, that Her Royal Highneſs, and His Highneſs himſelf, are ſo nearly concerned in the Wellfare of that Kingdom, could not well endure, that through Striſe and Diſunion they ſhould run the danger, however it went, of being Excluded from the Crown, held himſelf obliged to watch over the Wellfare of that Kingdom, and to take care thereof; and alſo had thoughts of aſſiſting that Nation, and giving them a helping hand upon ſo many good and juſt Grounds, againſt the Government that oppreſſed them, all manner of ways that lay in His Highneſſes Power; in regard that his Highneſs was perſwaded that the Welfare alſo of this State (the care of which is likewiſe entruſted to him) was in the higheſt manner concerned, that the ſaid Kingdom might continue in Tranquility, and that all miſunderſtanding between the King and the Nation might be taken away. That His Highneſs well knowing, that to ſucceed in ſo important and laudable a Cauſe, and that he might not be hin-

dered and prevented by such as were ill-inclin'd toward it, it was requisite for him to pass over into that Kingdom with a sufficient Military Force, did thereupon make known his Intentions to their High and Mightinesses, and desired their Assistance. Whereupon their High and Mightinesses having maturely weigh'd all things, and considering that the King of *England* and the King of *France*, held a very good Correspondence and Friendship one with another, of which their High and Mightinesses have been frequently very well assured, and that they were link'd in a strict and particular Alliance; and their High and Mightinesses being farther informed, that the said Confederate Princes were concerted together, to divide and separate this State from its Alliances; and farther knowing that the King of *France* has, upon several occasions, shewed himself dissatisfied with this State, which gave us great cause to fear, that in case the King of *Great Britain* should bring his Ends to pass within his own Kingdom, and obtain an Absolute Power over his People, that then both Kings

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out of Intereſt of State, and Hatred of the Proteſtant Religion, would endeavour to bring this State into Confuſion, and if poſſible, to Subvert and Ruin it quite. Upon theſe Conſiderations their High and Mightineſſes did reſolve to approve of his Highneſſes Undertaking, and to grant him Aſſiſtance both of Ships and Land-Forces.

Upon theſe weighty Conſiderations, and at the Invitations of the Nobility and Gentry of *England*, His Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* ſet Sail from *Holland* with one and fifty Men of War, eighteen Fireſhips, and about three hundred thirty nine Tenders, for the carriage of Horſe and Foot, Arms, Ammunition, *&c.* The Fleet ſtood out at Sea Northward, and met with very terrible Storms for two days and nights together; in which bad Weather about five hundred Horſe were loſt, and a Veſſel ſeparated from the Fleet, wherein were four hundred Foot ſuppoſed to be loſt, though afterwards it arrived ſafe at the *Texel*, not without having ſuffer'd great Damage by the Storms: Beſides, that

that two of the Princes Principal Men of War were forced to new Rig at *Helverſluiſe.*

The Prince, immediately upon his return, informed the States of the Condition of his Fleet, which was not ſo much damnified as it was repreſented by the Ignorant; however to Lull the *Engliſh* Court aſleep, the *Harlem* and *Amſterdam Gazettes* were ordered to make a diſmal Story of it, by repreſenting to the World, that the Prince returned with his Fleet moſt miſerably torn and ſhattered, having loſt nine Men of War, and ſeveral others of leſs Concern; a thouſand Horſe quite loſt; a Calenture among the Seamen; Dr. *Burnet*, and ſeveral of the Prince's chief Miniſters Drown'd; and the ill Opinion which the States had of the Expedition. In ſhort, that a hundred thouſand Pound would not repair the Damage ſuſtained, and that it was almoſt next to Impoſſibility, that the Prince ſhould be in a Probability to purſue his Deſign till the Spring; though at the ſame time all hands were at work to repair the endamag'd Ships, which was ſo inconſiderable,

ſiderable, that in eight days time they were all refitted. At what time all the Fleet weigh'd Anchor, and ſtood out at Sea, ſteering their Courſe Northward all that night; but the next day upon Tide of Ebb, they made a ſtretch, and made ſomewhat above a League a Watch, and then ſtood Weſtward, and lay all night in the ſame Poſture, not making above two Leagues a Watch.

About Midnight an Advice-Boat brought an Account, that the *Engliſh* Fleet conſiſting of three and thirty Sail, lay to the Weſtward of Ours. Upon which the Prince fired a Gun, which cauſed a great Conſternation through the whole Fleet; we having a brisk Eaſterly Wind, and concluding our ſelves to be all ruin'd: But the ſmall Advice-Boats cruiſing for more certainty, brought word, that inſtead of the *Engliſh* Fleet, which the former Advice had alarum'd us with, it was Admiral *Herbert* with part of the *Dutch* Fleet, which had been ſeparated for ſome hours from the Body of the Fleet; upon whoſe arrival there was

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no leſs Joy among the Seamen, then there had been Fear before.

In the Morning about eight of the Clock, the Prince gave a Signal for the Admirals to come Aboard him; and immediately after, the Fleet got into the *North-foreland*; upon which the Prince gave the uſual ſign of Danger, and ordered that the Fleet ſhould all come up in a Body, ſome fifteen or ſixteen Deep, His Highneſs leading the Van, in the Ship called the *Bril*, His Flag being *Engliſh* Colours, and the Motto Impaled thereon, *The Proteſtant Religion, and Liberties of* England; and underneath, inſtead of *Dieu & Mon Droit*, *And I will Maintain it.*

The Council of War from Aboard the Prince, ſent three ſmall Frigats into the mouth of the *Thames*, who upon their return, brought word that the *Engliſh* Fleet lay at the *Buoy of the Nore*, conſiſting of Thirty four Sail, beſides two in the *Downs*; the Wind continuing at Eaſt North-Eaſt.

Thereupon the Prince immediately gave Order by a Signal, for ſtretching the whole Fleet in a Line from *Dover* to

to *Calice*, Twenty five Deep, ſo that the Fleet reach'd within a League of each Place, the Flanks and Rear being guarded by the Men of War; which was a Raviſhing ſight to have ſeen; the Drums and Trumpets beating and ſounding for three hours together. Immediately after the Prince gave a Signal to cloſe, and the Fleet ſailed that night as far as *Beachy*, following the Signal by the Lights that were hung out to them; and according to Command, that all the ſmall Sail ſhould come up to the Prince by Morning.

By Morning we eſpy'd the Iſle of *Wight*, and then the Prince commanded the Fleet to be drawn into the ſame Poſture as is before related, though not ſtretching half Channel over in this place. About five in the Morning we made the Start, the Wind chopping about to the Weſtward. Upon which we ſtood fair by *Dartmouth*, and ſo made for *Torbay*; where the Prince ordered the whole Fleet again into the ſame Poſture as at *Dover* and *Calice*.

Upon

Upon his arrival before *Torbay*, the People on Land in great Numbers, welcom'd his Highneſs with loud Acclamations of Joy.

Immediately after the Prince gave two Signals for the Admirals to come on board him, which they did; and then order'd that the whole Fleet ſhould come to an Anchor, and Land immediately; with further Orders, that the Admirals ſhould ſtand out at Sea, as a Guard, and the ſmaller men of War attend and guard their Landing; beſide, ſix men of War that were order'd to run in and guard *Torbay* it ſelf.

The Prince then put out a Red Flag, at the Mizen-yard-arm, and prepar'd to Land in Sixty boats which were laid ready for the purpoſe; the Little Porpus, a Ship of Eighteen Guns, being order'd to run a ground to ſecure their Landing. But there was no Oppoſition. General *Mackay* with his Six Regiments of Engliſh and Scotch, having orders to Land firſt, and, as all the reſt, were heartily welcom'd into *England* and furniſh'd with all manner of Proviſions for their Refreſhment.

The

The News of the Prince's being landed was brought to the City of *Exeter*, by ſeveral Expreſſes to the Earl of *Bath*. Upon which Captain *Hicks* came to the City; where as ſoon as he appear'd, the meaner ſort of People flockt to him in very great Numbers to liſt themſelves in the ſervice of the Prince of *Orange*. Which the Mayor of the City hearing, ſent for him, and ask'd him, Whether he had any Commiſſion for what he was doing? And becauſe he refus'd to produce any, order'd him to be ſent to priſon: but the Concourſe of People was ſo great, about the Guild-Hall, that they would not ſuffer him to be carried away, ſo that he remain'd in the ſame place in the Cuſtody of two Conſtables. But the next day the Lord *Mordant*, and Dr. *Burnet* with him, arriv'd at the City, with Three or Four Troops of Horſe; where finding the Gate of the City ſhut againſt them, the Lord *Mordant* commanded the Porter to open it upon pain of Death. Upon which it was ſet open; and being open, upon the ſame Penalty the Porter was requir'd not to ſhut it again. As ſoon

as

as they were enter'd, the Lord *Mordant* march'd to the Hall and set Captain *Hicks* at Liberty: and the same day the Lord *Mordant*, with Dr. *Burnet*, went to the Mayor to know if he would meet the Prince at the Gate, and Govern the City under Him? Which the Mayor excus'd, as being under the obligation of an Oath to the King, and therefore desir'd the Prince would lay no commands upon him to the prejudice of his Conscience.

Friday the Prince, with his Guards, march'd into the City, and was lodg'd in the Deans House. Afterwards follow'd the main Body of the Army; of which the Horse march'd to *Tiverton*, *Culhampton*, *Honyton*, &c. and the Neighbouring Parishes, while the Foot were Encamp'd upon *Clift* Heath. The *Sunday* following, Dr. *Burnet* preach'd at the Cathedral; and the next day, in the Forenoon, all the Canons were summoned to appear in the Quire, together with the Singing Men, at what time, after *Te Deum* had been Sung, Dr. *Burnet* read the Prince's Declaration, containing the Reasons inducing him to appear in Arms in

in the Kingdom of *England*, for preſerving of the Proteſtant Religion, and for reſtoring the Laws and Liberties of *England*, *Scotland* and *Ireland*. Setting forth in the firſt place,

THAT the publick Peace and Happineſs of any State or Kingdom could not be preſerv'd, where the Laws, Liberties and Cuſtoms eſtabliſh'd, by the Lawful Authority, in it, are openly tranſgreſs'd and annull'd. More eſpecially, where the alteration of Religion is endeavour'd; and that a Religion, contrary to the Law, is endeavour'd to be introduc'd. Upon which thoſe, who are moſt immediately concern'd in it, are indiſpenſably bound to endeavour to preſerve and maintain the eſtabliſh'd Laws, Liberties and Cuſtoms, and above all the Religion and Worſhip of God that is eſtabliſh'd among them: and to take effectual care, that the Inhabitants of the ſaid State or Kingdom may neither be depriv'd of their Religion nor their Civil Rights.

Upon which undeniable grounds he found that thoſe in credit with the King, had overturn'd the Religion, Laws and

Liberties of His Three Kingdoms, and ſubjected them to Arbitrary Government, in all things, relating as well to their Conſciences, as to their Liberties and Properties.

That the ſame Evil Counſellors had ſet on Foot a pretended diſpenſing Power in the King, to ſuſpend and diſpenſe with the execution of Laws, that had been Enacted by the Authority of the King and Parliament, for the ſecurity and happineſs of the Subject; tho' it were certain, that Laws Enacted by the King and Parliament cannot be repeal'd but by the ſame Authority.

That the ſame Evil Counſellors had, by indirect means, obtain'd from a Set of Judges, pickt and cull'd to ſerve their ends, a Sentence declaring the Diſpenſing Power to be a Right belonging to the Crown. And that they had rais'd to thoſe Truſts, ſome perſons that made open profeſſion of the Popiſh Religion, tho' by the Law uncapable of thoſe Imployments.

That notwithſtanding the King, at his coming to the Crown, had ſolemnly ſworn to maintain the Subject in the free en-

enjoyment of their Laws and Liberties, and particularly to maintain the Church of *England:* notwithſtanding that ſeveral Laws, had been Enacted, for the preſervation of thoſe Rights and Liberties, and the Proteſtant Religion, yet thoſe Evil Counſellors had in effect aboliſh'd all thoſe Laws.

That they had erected a Court, without any colour of Law, conſiſting of a certain number of Perſons, to take cognizance of all Eccleſiaſtical matters, of which number there was One who made publick Profeſſion of the Popiſh Religion. Which ſaid Commiſſioners had ſuſpended the Biſhop of *London*, meerly for refuſing to ſilence a worthy Divine, without ſo much as Citing him before him to make his own Defence; and had turn'd out the Preſident, and afterwards all the Fellows of *Magdalen* College in *Oxford*, for refuſing to Elect a Preſident that was recommended to them at the Inſtigation of thoſe Evil Counſellors.

That contrary to the expreſs Laws, againſt Churches and Chappels, for the exerciſe of the Popiſh Religion, the

ſame Evil Counſellors had procur'd to be erected ſeveral Monaſteries and Colleges of Jeſuits, in ſeveral Places, and had advanc'd one of the Jeſuitical Order, to be a Privy Counſellor and Miniſter of State.

That they follow'd the ſame Methods, with relation to the Civil Affairs, turning out of their Commiſſions, all ſuch Civil and Military Officers, as would not concur with the King in the Repeal of the Teſt and Penal Laws.

That they had invaded the Priviledges, and ſeiz'd into their Hands, the Franchiſes and Charters of moſt of thoſe Towns that had right of Electing Burgeſſes for Parliament; diſplacing the Proteſtant Magiſtrates, and ſetting up Papiſts in their Rooms.

That they had put the whole Government of *Ireland* into the Hands of Papiſts, and had prevail'd with the King to aſſume abſolute Power in *Scotland*.

That the ſame Evil Counſellors had endeavour'd to make all men apprehend the Loſs of their Lives, Liberties, Eſtates and Honors, by their Proceedings againſt the Archbiſhop of *Canterbury*, and the

the other Biſhops, as Criminals, only for ſetting forth their Reaſons why they could not obey an Order ſent them, at the Inſtigation of thoſe Evil Counſellors, requiring them to appoint their Clergy to read the Declaration for Liberty of Conſcience.

That the ſame Evil Counſellors had endeavour'd to alienate the Affections of the King from his Highneſs, and his moſt entirely beloved Conſort the Princeſs, for having ſignified, in terms full of reſpect, to the King the juſt and deep ſuſpicion, which all theſe Proceedings gave them, as if they had deſign'd to diſturb the Quiet and Happineſs of the Nation.

That the laſt and great Remedy for all thoſe Evils would be the calling of a Parliament. But that thoſe Evil Counſellors apprehending that a Lawful Parliament would call them to an Accompt, for all their open Violation's of the Law, *&c.* had ſo order'd their Affairs in all the Counties of *England*, that the People could not expect a Free Parliament Legally call'd and choſen; ſeeing there was no probability for the future, but

that all Elections would be carried by the Fraud or Force of those Evil Counsellors, who had already caus'd one Parliament to be dissolv'd, when they found that neither by Promises nor Threats they could prevail with the Members to comply with their wicked Designs.

That to Crown all, those Evil Counsellors had publish'd that the Queen had brought forth a Son: tho' during the Queens pretended Bigness, and in the manner in which the Birth was manag'd, so many just and visible grounds of suspicion appear'd, that not only their Royal Highnesses, but all the Good Subjects of the Three Kingdoms did vehemently suspect, that the pretended Prince of *Wales* was not born of the Queen.

Seeing therefore Her Royal Highness, and himself, had so great an Interest in the matter; and such a Right, as all the World knew, to the Succession to the Crown. Since the *English* also, in the year 1672. when the *States-General* of the *United Provinces* were invaded with a most unjust War, us'd their utmost endeavours to put an end to that War,

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in oppoſition to thoſe that were in the Government, and by ſo doing ran the hazard of loſing both the favour of the Court and their Employments; and ſince the Engliſh Nation had ever teſtified a moſt particular Affection and Eſteem both to Her Royal Highneſs, and Himſelf; His Highneſs could not excuſe himſelf from eſpouſing the Intereſts of the Engliſh Nation, and from contributing all that in him lay for the maintaining of the Proteſtant Religion, and ſecuring to them the continual enjoyment of all their juſt Rights. To the doing of which he was moſt earneſtly ſollicited by a great many Lords both Spiritual and Temporal, and by many Gentlemen and Subjects of all Ranks.

For which reaſon it was that he had thought fit to come over into *England*, and to carry with Him a Force ſufficient, by the Bleſſing of God, to defend him from the violence of thoſe Evil Counſellors. Declaring, withal, that his Expedition was intended for no other Deſign, but to have a Free and Lawful Parliament Aſſembled; and to that end that all the old Charters might be reſto-

red. Promiſing further, to concur in every thing that might procure the Peace and Happineſs of the Nation, which a Free and Lawful Parliament ſhould determin. In the laſt place, requiring all Perſons whatſoever, all the Peers of the Realm both Spiritual and Temporal, all Lords Lieutenants, &c. to come and aſſiſt him, in order to the executing his Deſign, for prevention of all the Miſeries which muſt needs fall upon the Nation, being kept under Arbitrary Government and Slavery: And declaring his Reſolution, alſo, for the ſettlement of *Scotland*, and that in *Ireland* the Proteſtant Religion, and Britiſh Intereſt might be ſecur'd.

After this His Highneſs was pleas'd to publiſh another ſhort Declaration; ſetting forth,

'THAT whereas the ſubverters of 'the Laws and Religion of theſe 'Three Kingdoms, out of a ſenſe of 'their Guilt, and diſtruſt of their Force, 'had offer'd to the City of *London*, ſome 'ſeeming Relief from their great Op'preſſions, in hopes to divert them from

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'demanding a ſecure Re-eſtabliſhment 'of their Religion and Laws under the 'ſhelter of His Highneſs's Arms; and 'gave out that His Highneſs intended to 'Conquer and Enſlave the Nation;

'His Highneſs was confident, that no 'perſons could have ſuch hard thoughts 'of him, ſeeing that as the Forces which 'he had brought along with him were 'utterly diſproportionable to the wick-'ed deſign of a Conqueſt; ſo the great 'Numbers of the principal Nobility and 'Gentry, men of eminent Quality and 'Eſtates, and of no leſs known Integri-'ty and Zeal, both for the Proteſtant 'Religion and Government of *England*, 'reſorting to him, would cover him 'from all ſuch malicious Inſinuations.

His Highneſs had been now ſome days in *England*, and expected that thoſe Gentlemen who reſided neareſt his Head Quarters ſhould have joyn'd him with the ſooneſt; which as it could not chooſe but be ſome diſcouragement to Him at the firſt; ſo he was pleas'd to take notice of that ſlackneſs to ſome Principal Gentlemen of *Somerſetſhire* and

and *Dorsetshire*, who nevertheless came in to him at length while he lay at *Exeter*, to whom he delivered himself thus in short.

THough we know not all your Persons, yet we have a Catalogue of your Names, and remember the Character of your Worth and Interest in your Country. You see we are come according to your Invitation and our Promise. Our Duty to God obliges us to protect the Protestant Religion; and our Love to Mankind, your Liberties and Properties. We expected that you that dwelt so near the place of our Landing, would have joyned us sooner; not that it is now too late, nor that we want your Military *Assistance, so much as your Countenance and Presence, to justifie our declared* Pretentions, *rather then accomplish our good and gracious Designs. Though we have brought both a good Fleet, and a good Army to render these Kingdoms Happy, by rescuing all* Protestants *from Popery, Slavery and Arbitrary Power, by restoring them to their Rights and Properties established by Law, and by promoting Peace and Trade, which is the Soul of Govern-*

Government, and the very Life and Blood of a Nation; yet we rely more upon the Goodneſs of God, and the Juſtice of our Cauſe, then on any Humane Force or Power whatever. Yet ſince God is pleaſed, we ſhall make uſe of Humane Means, and not expect Miracles for our Preſervation and Happineſs, let us not neglect making uſe of this Gracious Opportunity, but with Prudence and Courage put in Execution our ſo honourable Purpoſes.

Therefore Gentlemen, Friends and Fellow-Proteſtants, we bid you all and your Followers heartily welcome to our Court and Camp. Let the whole World now judge if our Pretentions are not Juſt, Generous, Sincere, and above Price; ſince we might have even a Bridge of Gold to return back. But it is our Principle and Reſolution, rather to dye in a Good Cauſe, than live in a bad one, well knowing that Vertue and true Honour is its own Reward, and the Happineſs of Mankind our great and only Deſign.

Nor was His Highneſs leſs mindful to ſignifie his Noble, Sincere and Generous Intentions to the *Engliſh* Army, which

which for the Generality had alread discovered the little mind they had t signalize their Valour againſt their Fe low-Proteſtants, to the Deſtruction o the Laws and Religion of their Countr For which reaſon, His Highneſs ſen them the following Letter.

Gentlemen and Friends,

WE have given you ſo full and ſ true an account of our Intention in this Expedition, in our Declaration, that as we can add nothing to it, ſo we are ſure you can deſire nothing more of us. We are come to preſerve your Religion, and to reſtore and eſtabliſh your Liberties and Properties; and therefore we cannot ſuffer our ſelves to doubt, but that all true Engliſh men will come and concur with us in our Deſire, to ſecure theſe Nations from Popery and Slavery. You may all plainly ſee, that you are only made uſe of as Inſtruments to Enſlave the Nation, and Ruin the Proteſtant Religion; and when that is done, you may judge what you your ſelves ought to expect, both from the Caſhiering of all the Proteſtant and Engliſh Officers in Ireland, *and by the Iriſh Souldiers being brought over*

to

to be put in their places; of which you have ſeen ſo freſh an Inſtance, that we need not put you in mind of it. You know how many of your Fellow Officers have been uſed, for their ſtanding firm to the Proteſtant Religion, and to the Laws of England; *and you cannot flatter your ſelves ſo far, as to expect to be better uſed, if thoſe who have broke their words to others, ſhould by your means be brought out of thoſe ſtreights to which they are reduced at preſent. We hope likewiſe that you will not ſuffer your ſelves to be abuſed by a falſe Notion of Honour; but that you will in the firſt place conſider what you owe to Almighty God and your Religion, to your Country, to your ſelves and your Poſterity; which you, as Men of Honour, ought to prefer above all private Conſiderations and Engagements whatever. We do therefore expect the Honour which is now ſet before you, of being the Inſtruments of ſerving your Country, and ſecuring your Religion; and we will ever remember the Service you ſhall do us upon this Occaſion; and will promiſe you, that we ſhall place ſuch particular marks of our Favour upon every one of you, as your Behaviour at this*

time

time shall deserve of us and the Nation in which we shall make a great distinction of those that shall come in seasonably to joyn their Arms with ours, &c.

This occasioned the King to set forth a Proclamation,

THat whereas the Prince, and his Adherents, had contrived several Treasonable Papers and Declarations to seduce the People, therefore all Persons, of what Degree or Quality soever, were forewarned and admonished neither to Publish, Disperse, nor to have or read any of those Papers, without discovering them to the next Magistrate upon peril of the utmost Severity of the Law.

To the same Purpose also Admiral *Herbert*, well understanding the Inclinations of the Commanders and Seamen Aboard the English Fleet, sent them the ensuing Letter.

Gentlemen,

I Have little to add to what His Highness has expressed in general Terms, besides laying before you the dangerous way you are in at the present, where Ruin or Infamy must inevitably attend you if you do

do not joyn with the Prince in the Common Cauſe, for the Defence of your Religion and Liberties. For ſhould it pleaſe God, for the Sins of the Engliſh Nation, to ſuffer your Arms to prevail, to what can your Victory ſerve you, but to Enſlave you Deeper, and overthrow the True Religion, in which you have lived and your Fathers died? Of which I beg you, as a Friend, to conſider the Conſequences, and to reflect on the Blot and Infamy it will bring on you, not only now, but in all after Ages: That by your means the Proteſtant Religion was Deſtroyed, and the Country deprived of its Ancient Liberties. And if it pleaſes God to Bleſs the Prince's Endeavours with Succeſs, as I doubt not but he will; conſider then what their Coudition will be, that oppoſe him in this ſo good a Deſign, where the greateſt Favour they can hope for, is their being ſuffered to end their days in Miſery and Want, Deteſted and Deſpiſed by all Good Men.

It is therefore, and for many more Reaſons, too long to inſert here, that I, as a True Engliſh man, and your Friend, exhort you to joyn your Arms with the Prince, for the Defence of the Common Cauſe, the

Pro-

Proteſtant Religion, and the Liberties of your Country. It is, I am well aſſured, no more then what the Major and beſt part of the Army will do, as well as the reſt of the Nation, ſo ſoon as Convenience is offer'd. Prevent them in ſo good an Action while it is in your Power, and make it appear, That as the Kingdom has always depended upon the Navy for its Defence, ſo you will yet go farther, by making it as much as in you lies, the Protection of her Religion and Liberties, and then you may aſſure your ſelves of all marks of Favour and Honour, ſuitable to the Merits of ſo Great and Glorious an Action. What Effects theſe Letters had, both upon the Army and Sea-men, in a ſhort time afterwards appeared.

In the mean time, though His Highneſs was, in a manner, all alone for ſome few days, yet afterwards he found his Numbers increaſe to his Satisfaction. Out of *Buckingham-ſhire*, the Lord *Colcheſter* and Mr. *Wharton* with a good Party, marching through *Oxford*, got ſafe to His Highneſs's Camp. Out of *Oxfordſhire* the Lord *Lovelace* got as far

as

as *Cirenceſter*, where he was unfortunately ſtopped by the County Troop; but though he was taken himſelf and carried to *Glouceſter*, yet the whole Party that followed him, except ſome Four or Five that were Killed and Wounded in the Scuffle, got ſafe to the Prince.

In *Cheſhire* the Lord *Delamere* raiſed a conſiderable Force, and coming to *Nottingham*, delivered himſelf in the following Words at the Head of his Troops.

THE occaſion of this, is to give you my thoughts upon the preſent Conjuncture, which concerns not only you, but every True Proteſtant, and Free Born Man of England, *that wiſhes well to the Proteſtant Religion and his Country; and, I am perſwaded, that every one of you thinks both in Danger, and now to lye at Stake. I am alſo perſwaded, that every one of you will rejoyce to ſee Religion and Property ſetled: And if ſo, I am not miſtaken in my Conjectures concerning you. Can you ever hope for a better oc-*

caſion to Root out Popery and Slavery, then by joyning with the Prince of Orange, *whoſe Propoſals contain and ſpeak the Deſires of every man that loves his Religion and Liberty? And in ſaying this, I will invite you to nothing but what I will do my ſelf; I will not deſire you to move any farther then I will move my ſelf; neither will I put you upon any Danger, where I will not take a ſhare in it: No man can love Fighting for its own ſake, nor find any pleaſure in Danger: And you may imagine I would be very glad to ſpend the reſt of my days in* Peace, *I having had ſo great a ſhare in Troubles. But I ſee all lies at Stake; I am to chooſe whether I will be a Slave and a Papiſt, or a Proteſtant and a Free-man. And therefore the caſe being thus, I ſhould think my ſelf falſe to my* Country, *ſhould I ſit ſtill at this time. I am of opinion, that when the* Nation *is delivered, it muſt either be by Force or by Miracle. It would be too great a Preſumption to expect the latter, and therefore our Deliverance muſt be by Force, and I hope this is now the time for it.*

If the King prevails, farewel Liberty of Conſcience, which has hitherto been allowed, not for the ſake of the Proteſtants, but in order to ſettle Popery. You may eaſily ſee what to expect if he get the better, ſince he has lately given you of this Town a taſte of the Method whereby he will maintain his Army. And you may ſee of what ſort of People he intends his Army ſtall conſiſt. And therefore if you have not a mind to ſerve ſuch Maſters, ſtand not by and ſee your Country-men periſh, when they are endeavouring to defend you.

I promiſe this on my Word and Honour, to every Tenant that goes along with me, that if he fall, I will make his Leaſe as good to his Family, as it was when he went from home, &c.

Theſe Generous Encouragements ſo warmed the Hearts of his Followers, that they reſolved to live and dye with him; ſo that his Lordſhip kept himſelf ready in thoſe Parts, accompanied with all the Nobility whoſe Eſtates lay in the adjacent Counties; and a great number of Gentry ready upon all occaſions,

what with those Gentlemen and their Followers, with his own Forces, near 6000 strong in Horse.

In the North, the Right Honourable the Earl of *Danby*, together with the Lord *Fairfax*, and several other Persons of Quality, took Possession of *York*, and securing the City for His Highness the Prince of *Orange*, turned out the Lord Mayor, and such other of the Magistrates as were either Papists or Popishly affected; and reduced that City to its former Government.

Hull was also surprized by the Deputy-Governour upon the third of *December*, after this manner: At Nine of the Clock at Night, the Guards being set, and the *Tatoo* pass'd, the Deputy-Governour, according to his Duty, was preparing to go the Rounds, but the Lord *Langdale* the Governour forbad him; saying, That he had appointed the Lord *Montgomery* and Major *Fountain*, two Popish Officers, to go the Rounds that Night. Which occasioned very high words; and after a little time the Deputy-Governour departed, but with a Jealousie that the Popish Officers, who

who were more numerous then the Proteſtants, had an Intention of Riſing that night. Which cauſed him to go, and ſecretly conſult all the Proteſtant-Officers, well knowing that the Townsmen, and all the Sea-men in the Harbour would be of his ſide, as having for a long time had a Jealouſie of the Governour. The Reſult of which Conſultation was, That all the Souldiers ſhould be drawn together out of their Quarters, with all poſſible Speed and Privacy: Which was done accordingly with that Succeſs, that by Ten of the Clock that Night, they ſeized upon all the Guards, made the Lord *Langdale*, the Lord *Montgomery* (the Marqueſs of *Powis's* Son) whoſe Regiment was in the Town, and ſeveral other Papiſts, Priſoners. Which done, the Deputy-Governour raiſed the Town to his Aſſiſtance; ſo that the Rabble preſently fell upon the Maſs-houſe, and all the Houſes of the Papiſts in Town, which they Ranſack'd and Demoliſh'd by three in the Morning. So ſoon as day broke, a Party was ſent over the Bridge to ſeize the Caſtle, which they

did accordingly, together with the two Block-houſes and the Citadel, which all the Night before was commanded by a Confident of the Governours, one *Maurice Wynn* a Lieutenant, formerly a Linnen-Draper in *Cheapſide*. In this new Citadel was a Magazine well ſtor'd with Powder and all ſorts of Arms, as alſo a Train of Artillery, ready to be drawn out into the Field.

The next Morning the Shops continued ſhut up, all the Bells were ſet a Ringing, and the Prince of *Orange's* Colours put upon the High Church, and other publick places.

In the Evening, the Lord *Langdale*, the late Governour, with his two Men, were guarded out of Town, to prevent the Miſchiefs threatned him by the Rabble: And the ſame Evening came into the Town Sir *Michael Wharton*, Sir *Ralph Wharton*, Colonel *Alured*, and many of the Neighbouring Gentry, to adviſe what was next to be done, who ordered the raiſing of the adjacent Militia, and that in the mean time the Souldiers ſhould joyn with the Town Train'd-Bands in Watching. And thus

was

was *Hull*, one of the ſtrongeſt Garriſons of *England*, reduc'd under the Obedience of his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*.

In *Devonſhire* the Right Honorable the Earl of *Bath*, Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of *Devon* and *Cornwal*, and Governor of the Town and Royal Citadel of *Plimouth*, wherein the Earl of *Huntington* was in Garriſon, with his Regiment of Foot, having reſolv'd, and laid the methods for ſecuring that Place, for his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, firſt ſeiz'd the Earl of *Huntington*, then ſeiz'd and ſecur'd all the Popiſh Officers and Soldiers. This being done upon the *Saturday*, the *Munday* following, his Lordſhip commanded the whole Garriſon to be drawn up in Body, within the Citadel, and after Silence Proclaim'd, the Prince of *Oranges* firſt and ſecond Declaration were read. At the concluſion whereof, the Officers and Soldiers unanimouſly, with loud and repeated Acclamations, aſſented thereto; declaring, *They would live and dye with the Prince, and his Lordſhip, in the defence of the ſaid Declarations.*

At the ſame time, alſo *Pendennis*, St. *Maws*, *Truro*, *Bodmyn*, and moſt of the *Sea-Port* Towns in the County of *Cornwal*, declar'd for the Prince.

On the other ſide, to begin from the firſt dawning of this ſuddain Revolution, it was a ſtrange thing to obſerve the diſturbance and diſtraction of the Court. All ways were try'd to ſooth up the People, and make up the Breaches of thoſe violences which they had committed. A Proclamation was iſſued forth for a Free Parliament; which was to be call'd when the Court was delivered from their fears, by the return or defeat of the Prince; and to ſhew the King's real intentions, the Country-Corporation Franchiſes were ſent back to the ſeveral Towns from whence they had been taken. And the Chancellor, who when he was Lord Chief Juſtice, gave Sentence againſt the Charter of *London*, when Men of more Law, and leſs precepitancy refus'd to do it, was forc'd to make two Journies into the City, two days one after the other, to reſtore it again; and now ſeveral of the Writs were Seal'd. But theſe Lures not ta-

taking, another Proclamation was put forth to recal thoſe Writs again. However the Court went on to diſtribute their Sugarplums among the People: and firſt, the Biſhop of *London* was diſcharg'd from his Suſpenſion. The Vacancy of the Archbiſhop of *York* was ſupply'd with a Proteſtant Archbiſhop. The *Magdalen* College Gentlemen, but a little before, the moſt Mutinous, Diſobedient and Factious perſons in the World, and therefore expell'd the College, as not fit to live in a Civil Society, are all reſtored in *Statu Quo*: And the Commiſſion for Eccleſiaſtical Affairs, the Authority of which was not to be queſtion'd before, was now declar'd to be diſſolv'd and the Seal broken. As if the Court had done what they did, only to exerciſe the Nation, like Soldiers in the Artillery-ground, To the Right, to the Left, this way and that way; but after all, by the Rules of Diſcipline, at length the Commander is forc'd to cry *as you were*, to reduce them to their firſt Order.

Then to ſhew how little the Prince of *Orange* had to do in this Kingdom, where

where there was a Young Male Heir in Being, under the Title of the *Prince of Wales*, the King ſends for the Queen Dowager, and the Peers of the Kingdom, both Spiritual and Temporal; as alſo for the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of *London*, and Judges, and the Kings Council; and thus deliver'd himſelf to them,

I Have call'd ye together upon a very extraordinary occaſion. But extraordinary Diſeaſes muſt have extraordinary Remedies. The malicious endeavours of my Enemies, have ſo poyſon'd the minds of ſome of my Subjects; that by the reports I have from all hands, I have reaſon to believe, That very many do think this Son, with which God has bleſt me, to be none of mine, but a ſuppoſed Child. But, I may ſay, that by a particular Providence, ſcarce any Prince was ever born, where there were ſo many perſons preſent.

I have taken this time to have the matter heard and examin'd here, expecting that the Prince of Orange, *with the firſt Eaſterly wind, will invade this Kingdom, and therefore I thought it neceſſary to have*

it

it now done, in order to ſatisfie the minds of My Subjects, and to prevent this Kingdoms being engag'd in Blood and Confuſion after my Death, &c.

But the Lords were ſo well ſatisfied of the Perſons that were to Swear, and the Validity of the *Affidavits*, very few or hardly any but Papiſts, and ſuch as either had their Employments and Dependances upon the Court, of whom many are ſince fled, or under impriſonment, or elſe notorious Papiſts that would not ſcruple to Swear any thing for the Good of the Popiſh Church: Or Doctors and Pothecaries, who having no more Religion then *Religio Medici*, would not ſtick for a Twelve-peny Affidavit to keep their Places. And for the Female Sex, among whom there was one Bedchamber Woman that wrote as her Mark an *X* for *Turini*, and others ſo obſcure, that they were ſcarce ever heard of before; they were all under the ſame tyes of Popiſh Bigotry and Private Advantage; I ſay the Lords were ſo well ſatisfied of all this, that they ſaid nothing, but reſerv'd their thoughts

thoughts at that time to themselves, having already declared their Opinions to the Prince of *Orange* upon this Subject.

The Evil Counsellors therefore, of whom the Chancellor, according to the Language of the Spiritual Commission, was always to be one, were at their Wits end. But in the mean time the King makes all the Provision for War imaginable. And while the Drums are beating up for Souldiers, and Preparations of Arms go forward, Proclamations upon Proclamations are issued forth; in some of which, the Evil Counsellors (of whom the Lord Chancellor to be always one) endeavour to possess the People, that nothing but an Invasion was intended, and an Absolute Conquest of the Kingdom, under the specious but false Pretences of Maintaining the Protestant Religion.

In another, The People are required to remove all their Horses, Oxen and Cattle that might be fit for Draught, at least twenty Miles from the place where the Enemy should attempt to Land, to prevent their being seized

ſeized to the Uſe and Service of the Prince.

In another, *Exeter* Fair was Prohibited, and all other Fairs uſually kept at that time, for twenty Miles round about the City, to prevent ill-diſpoſed Perſons from repairing to the Prince of *Orange*, under pretence of going to the ſaid Fairs.

But that which was thought moſt Expedient of all, was to iſſue forth a Proclamation, Promiſing Free Pardon to all that Deſerted the Prince, and ſurrendered themſelves to any of the Kings Officers, Civil or Military, within ſo many days: Which Opportunity, if they neglected, they were never to expect any Pardon hereafter.

But all this was to little or no Effect; and therefore the King, upon the News that the Prince was at Sea, and not knowing where to oppoſe him, yet not thinking it ſafe to divide his Forces, drew his Army together upon *Hounſlow-Heath*, to keep them in a Body. But underſtanding the Prince was Landed in the Weſt, he ordered his Army, under the Command of the Earl of *Feverſham*,

ſham, to march Weſtward, which they did as far as *Salisbury*, where they made a Halt, and whither the King followed them ſoon after himſelf in Perſon; but to no other Effect, then only to behold the general Diſ-affection of the People to his Army, who would neither bring them in Proviſion, nor willingly allow them Quarters, but in many places pull'd down their Signs, becauſe they would not be obliged to receive them into their Houſes. Neither indeed was he aſſured of his Engliſh, who began to mutter their unwillingneſs to Fight againſt the Prince of *Orange*. So that upon a Rumour of Count *Schomberg*'s approach within twenty Miles of *Salisbury*, he made all the haſte he could back to *London*; whither he was no ſooner come, but he found that Prince *George* was gone to the Prince of *Orange*, and that his Daughter, the Princeſs *Ann* of *Denmark*, had withdrawn her ſelf, and that the Duke of *Ormond* and the Lord *Churchil* had forſaken him. Prince *George* excuſed his Departure in the following Lines.

SIR,

SIR,

WITH a Heart full of Grief am I forced to write that which Prudence will not permit me to ſay to your Face. And may I ever find Credit with your Majeſty, and Protection from Heaven, as what I now do is free from Paſſion, Vanity or Deſign, with which Actions of this Nature are too often accompanied. I am not ignorant of the frequent Miſchiefs wrought in the World by Factious Pretentions of Religion; but were not Religion the moſt Juſtifiable Cauſe, it would not be made the moſt ſpecious Pretence. And Your Majeſty has always ſhewn too unintereſted a Senſe of Religion, to doubt the Juſt Effects of it in one whoſe Practices have, I hope, never given the World cauſe to cenſure his real Conviction of it, or his Backwardneſs to perform what Honour and Conſcience prompt him too. How then can I longer diſguiſe my juſt concern for that Religion in which I have been ſo happily Educated, which my Judgment throughly Convinces me to be the beſt; and for the ſupport of which I am ſo highly intereſted in my Native Country? And is

not

not England *now, by the Dearest Tye, be come so?*

While the restless Spirits of the Enemies of the Reformed Religion, back'd by the Cruel Zeal and Prevailing Power of France, *justly Alarum and Unite all the Protestant Princes of Christendom, and ingage them in so Vast an Expence for the Support thereof; can I Act so Dangerous and Mean a Part, as to deny my Concurrence to such Worthy Endeavours for disabusing Your Majesty, by the Reinforcement of those Laws, and Establishment of the Government, on which alone depends the Well-being of Your Majesty, and of the Protestant Religion in* Europe? *This, Sir, is that irresistible and only Cause that could come in competition with my Duty and Obligations to Your Majesty, and be able to tear me from You, while the same affectionate Desire of Serving You continues in me. Could I secure Your Person by the Hazard of my Life, I should think it could not better be employed. And would to God these Your Distracted Kingdoms might yet receive that Satisfactory compliance from Your Majesty in all their justifiable Pretensions, as might, upon the*

only

only ſure Foundation, which is that of the Love and Intereſt of Your Subjects, Eſtabliſh Your Government, &c.

The Lord *Churchill* ſent his Apology to the King in the enſuing Lines.

SIR,

SInce Men are ſeldom ſuſpected to want Sincerity, when they act contrary to their Intereſts; and though my dutiful Behaviour to Your Majeſty in the worſt of Times (for which I acknowledge my poor Services much over-paid) may not be ſufficient to incline You to a charitable Opinion of my Actions; yet I hope the great Advantage I enjoy under Your Majeſty, which I can never expect in any other change of Government, may reaſonably convince Your Majeſty and the World, that I am acted by a higher Principle, when I offer that Violence to my Nature and Intereſt, as to deſert Your Majeſty at a time when Your Affairs ſeem to challenge the ſtricteſt Obedience from all Your Subjects, much more from one who lies under the Greateſt Perſonal Obligations imaginable to Your Majeſty. This, Sir, could proceed from no-

thing but the inviolable Dictates of my Conscience, and a necessary concern for my Religion, which no good man can oppose, and with which I am instructed nothing ought to come in Competition. Heaven knows with what Partiality my Dutiful Opinion of Your Majesty hath hitherto represented those unhappy Designs, which inconsiderate and self-interested men have framed against Your Majesties true Interest, and the Protestant Religion. But as I can no longer joyn with such, to give a pretence by Conquest to bring them to Effect, so will I always, with the Hazard of my Life and Fortune (so much Your Majesties due) endeavour to preserve Your Majesties Royal Person and Lawful Rights, &c.

But the Princess *Ann* of *Denmark* thought it more requisite to give the Reasons of her leaving *Whitehall* to the Queen, which she did with all observance and Submission, according to her usual Temper, in these words.

MADAM,

MADAM,

I BEG *Your Pardon if I am so deeply affected with the surprizing News of the Prince's being gone, as not to be able to see You, but to leave this Paper to express my humble Duty to the King and Your self, and to let You know, that I am gone to absent my self, to avoid the King's Displeasure, which I am not able to bear, either against the Prince or my self. And I shall stay at so great a distance, as not to return before I hear the happy News of a Reconcilement. And as I am confident the Prince did not leave the King with any other Design, then to use all possible means for his Preservation; so I hope You will do me the Justice, to believe I am uncapable of following him for any other end. Never was any one in such an unhappy Condition, so divided between Duty and Affection, to a Father and a Husband, and therefore I know not what to do, but to follow one to preserve the other. I see the general falling off of the Nobility and Gentry, who avow to have no other end, then to prevail with the King to secure their Religion, which they saw*

so much in danger by the violent Counsels of the Priests; who to promote their own Religion, did not care to what Dangers they exposed the King. I am fully perswaded that the Prince of Orange *designs the King's Safety and Preservation, and hope all things may be composed without more Bloodshed, by the calling a Parliament. God grant a happy end to these Troubles*, &c.

The Princess being got clear of *Whitehall*, hastened to *Nottingham*, where she was received by the Lord *Delamere*, and lodged in the Castle, being attended by a Guard of Gentlemen of Great Quality, under the Command of the Lord Bishop of *London*; who when all the Kingdom was in Arms, chose rather to serve in a Military Employment then lye Idle.

These were the Desertions only of his neareſt Relations and Friends, which though of great Importance, were not so terrible as the falling off of whole Regiments of the chiefest of his English Horse and Foot; the Lord *Cornbury* leading the way with the Horse, and

and the Duke of *Grafton* following with the Foot.

And now the Prince of *Orange* being by this time arrived at *Hungerford*, and keeping his Court and Head Quarters at *Lithcot-Houſe*, a Paper was delivered to His Highneſs, Signed by the Marqueſs of *Hallifax*, the Earl of *Nottingham* and the Lord *Godolphin*, Commiſſioners appointed to Treat with His Highneſs, ſetting forth the King's Inclination to come to a Compoſure; together with ſome certain Propoſals Preliminary to ſuch a Treaty: The whole very ſhort in theſe.

SIR,

THE King commands us to acquaint you, That he obſerves all the Differences and Cauſes of Complaint alledged by Your Highneſs, ſeem to be referred to a Free Parliament.

His Majeſty, as he has already declared, was reſolved before this to call one, but thought, that in the preſent State of Affairs, it was adviſable to defer it, till things were more compoſed.

Yet seeing that his People still continue to desire it, He has put forth His Proclamation in order to it, and has issued forth His Writs for the calling of it.

And to prevent any cause of Interruption in it, He will consent to every thing that can be reasonably required, for the Security of those that shall come to it.

His Majesty has therefore sent us to attend Your Highness, for the adjusting of all Matters that shall be agreed to be necessary to the Freedom of Elections, and the Security of Sitting, and is ready immediately to enter into a Treaty in order to it.

His Majesty Proposes, That in the mean time the Armies may be restrained within such Limits, and at such a distance from London, *as may prevent the Apprehensions that the Parliament may be in, of being any way disturbed, being desired that the Meeting of it may be no longer delay'd, then it must be by the usual Forms.*

In Answer to which, His Highness, with the Advice of the Lords and Gentlemen, made the following Proposals.

That

THAT all Papiſts, and ſuch Perſons who were not qualified by Law, might be Diſarm'd, Diſbanded, and removed from all Employments Civil and Military.

That all Proclamations which reflected upon His Highneſs, or any that came with him, or declared for him, might be recalled; and if any Perſons for having ſo aſſiſted, had been committed, that they might be forthwith ſet at Liberty.

That, for the Security and Safety of the City of London, *the Cuſtody and Government of the Tower be immediately put into the hands of the ſaid City.*

That if His Majeſty ſhould think fit to be at London, *during the Sitting of the Parliament, that His Highneſs might be there alſo, with an equal Number of his Guards.*

Or if His Majeſty ſhould pleaſe to be in any place from London, *at whatever diſtance he thought fit, that His Highneſs might be at a place of the ſame diſtance.*

And that the Reſpective Armies ſhould remove from London *Thirty miles; and that no more Foreign Forces ſhould be brought into the Kingdom.*

That, For the Security of the City of London, *and their Trade,* Tilbury-Fort *ſhould be put into the hands of the City.*

That, To prevent the Landing of French, *or other Foreign Troops,* Portſmouth *might be put into ſuch hands, as by His* Majeſty *and His Highneſs ſhould be agreed upon.*

That ſome ſufficient part of the Publick Revenue might be aſſign'd His Highneſs, for maintaining his Forces till the Meeting *of a Free Parliament.*

By theſe Propoſals, the King muſt have been forced to part with his beloved *Iriſh*, ſurrendred up the chiefeſt Magazines and Forts of his Kingdom; and which was worſt of all, muſt have paid the Inſtruments that forced him to that Compliance. So that the Prince's Propoſitions being no way pleaſing at Court, the Lords Commiſſioners returned without ſo much as coming to a Hearing.

In the mean time *Glouceſter* was ſeiz'd, and the Lord *Lovelace* ſet at Liberty by one Mr. *Perk*, a Valiant Young Gentleman, under twenty Years of Age, and ſecond Son to a Gentleman living

living near *Glouceſter*, who drawing together a ſmall Party of the Townſmen well arm'd, with a more then ordinary Reſolution, marched to the Sign of the Bell, where he found *Fowler* the Mayor, and one of the Aldermen, whoſe Name was *Wagſtaff*, both Papiſts; at what time the Prieſt that belonged to the Maſs-Houſe, and four Iriſh Dragoons were juſt come to Town; who upon the approach of Mr. *Perk*, ſhut the Doors and ſtood upon their Guard. But Mr. *Perk* cauſing his Men to Fire through the Doors, wounded one of the Teagues in the Shoulder, upon which the reſt ſurrendred. *Wagſtaff* got away out of a Back-window, but the reſt were ſecured by the young Captain in the Houſe.

By this time the whole City was alarum'd, upon a Report that ſome Iriſh Dragoons were coming to fetch away the Lord *Lovelace*.

In the mean time, Mr. *Perk* with another Party march'd to the Caſtle, where the Centinel ſhut the Gates againſt him, but a few Threats, and the Firing but of one Piſtol made them open them.

And

And now the Lord *Lovelace* being acquainted with what had paſs'd, was ſoon a Horſe-back with his own Men; and ſo with Mr. *Perk*'s Party rode out of the Town to the Hills, where, it was ſaid, that Squire *How* with a Party of Horſe were ready for their Aſſiſtance; but miſſing them, his Lordſhip went to a ſmall Houſe which he Rents upon the Hills, where Mr. *Perk* left his Lordſhip, and returned to *Glouceſter*, which was all in Mutiny and Diſorder. The firſt thing he did, was to ſend the Mayor with a Guard home, the Prieſts and the Iriſh Officers to the North-Gate Priſon; and then returned to the Lord *Lovelace*, whence, with a very ſmall Party of Horſe, he march'd to Squire *Chamberlain*'s, the preſent High-Sheriff, and brought away all his Horſes and Arms.

All this while the Rabble in the City kept ſtirring all Night, pull'd down the Maſs-Houſe, burn'd the Pulpit, and all the Trinkets and Materials, and demoliſh'd ſome Papiſts Houſes; while others went out of Town to Sir ----- *Compton*'s a Popiſh Gentleman's Houſe, where they deſtroy'd

deſtroy'd his Chappel, and committed many illegal things.

The whole City being in this Confuſion, next Morning came into the City Squire *Cook* of *Highnam*, a Gentleman of great Wiſdom and Prudence, as alſo of great Authority in the City, by whoſe awe upon the Multitude, moſt of the Plunder was diſcovered and reſtored, and the Rabble quieted.

In the Afternoon the Popiſh Mayor reſigned, and Mr. *Cook* was prevail'd with to accept the Mayoralty: And preſently all the Papiſts were turned out, and the whole Government reſetled according to the Law. While theſe things were acting, the Lord *Lovelace* came into the City with a Party of Horſe, and being afterwards joyned by more, marched Weſtward.

Divers other Places declared alſo for the Prince. So that the Duke of *B*—— who commanded the County Militia, perceiving he could be no way farther ſerviceable to the King's Affairs, which were now grown deſperate, betook himſelf to his Retirement, and the Militia finding themſelves without a Leader,

Leader, Disbanded of themſelves.

And now the Lords Commiſſioners being returned without hopes to effect any thing, the *Infant*, which had been ſent to *Portſmouth*, either as ſuppoſed to be the ſecureſt place, or elſe in order to paſs the Seas, was in all haſte ſent for back again, and carried to *Windſor*, whether the Queen followed him the next Morning. And now ſeveral Councils were held, moſt of them privately in the King's Cloſet, to adviſe what was to be done in this condition of Affairs. When upon the ninth of *December* in the Evening, News came that the Prince's Forces had made their way through *Reading*, and gained the paſs of *Twiford-bridge*, without any conſiderable reſiſtance; for the Reer-guard of the King's Army, having left *Reading* upon the approach of the Prince's Vanguard, about ſeven Troops of Horſe and Dragoons, Scotch and Iriſh, returned back again upon the eighth of *December*, and kept a very ſtrict Guard; which put the Town in a great fear of being Plundered and Fired; and three Meſſengers were ſent away to *Newberry*, to haſten

haſten the March of the Prince's Army to ſave the Town. Upon which Orders were given for two Troops to march by two of the Clock in the Morning, who came on very ſlowly all the way, that they might be the more ſerviceable in Action. The King's Souldiers had ſet a Centinel on the Church-Tower, who by Firing a Gun, gave notice of their Approach; though they came not the great Road, and ſo were not ſeen till very near; upon which the Trumpets ſounded, Drums beat, and all ſtood ready. But then immediately the Prince's Men thundered in, riding furiouſly through ſeveral Streets, holding their Bridle Reins in their little Fingers, their Piſtols in both hands, lying cloſe flat down on their Horſes necks, crying out, *Hollow Boys, Hollow*, at which there was a great Shout in the Town; and *away Women, away Women*; and ſo they charged the King's Souldiers as they found them. Twelve charged two hundred in the Market-place; ſix leap'd their Horſes into St. *Maries* Church-yard over the Stone-ſteps, and drave out the Dragoon-Musqueteers that lin'd the

the Church-yard Wall, and others in the Church-yard; the People being at Church all this while. Thus they charged every where ſo furiouſly, that the King's Souldiers ran, and they purſued, killing ſome and taking others: They killed about Eighteen, wounded ſeveral, and took about Sixty Horſes. One Dutch Cornet was killed, his Horſe being ſhot under him, and then ſeveral firing upon him. All the ways were ſpread with Boots, Hats, Coats and Swords of the King's Souldiers that fled. Three Colours were taken, one of Iriſh Dragoons, and two of Scotch Horſe. After this many of the King's Party Deſerted; the reſt were forced to quit the Paſs, and make the beſt of their Retreat.

Upon this the Queen, who had been at *Windſor* the day before to fetch the Infant, upon his being brought back from *Portſmouth*, returned to *London*, and having taken care to ſend away her Equipage down the *Thames* in Wherries, croſſed the Water upon the Tenth of *December* by three of the Clock in the Morning, and taking Coach, with a ſlender Attendance, was ſeen upon the

the Road, driving for *Dover*, or ſome private Outlet not far off, from whence ſhe had the good hap to land in *France*, together with her Babe, to which as yet ſhe ſeems to ſhew a moſt tender and Motherly kindneſs.

The Queen having thus left the Court, the Chancellor, Father *Petre*, and all the reſt (for 'tis thought the Nuntio went away with the Queen) thought it their beſt way to ſhift for themſelves.

The ſame Evening the King being returned to *London*, ſent for the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs; upon whom he laid a ſtrict Charge to take care of the City, and to keep it in Peace and Quietneſs, as far as lay in their Power, and ſo diſmiſs'd them. After which the Council was a long time in Debate, and a Meeting was appointed the next Morning; when, contrary to the Expectation of all Men, the King about three of the Clock in the Morning, took Barge at the Privy-ſtairs, and went down the River, without the leaſt diſcovery of his Departure to any, but thoſe that accompanied him. Only in regard he was expected at *Uxbridge* the

the next day, where a Dinner was provided for him at the Crown Inn; and whether his Army was retreated before the Prince of *Orange*: He ſent the following Letter to the Earl of *Feverſham*.

THings being come to that Extremity, that I have been forced to ſend away the Queen, and my Son the Prince of Wales, *that they might not fall into my Enemies hands, which they muſt have done if they had ſtaid: I am obliged to do the ſame thing, in hopes it will pleaſe God, out of his infinite* Mercy *to this unhappy Nation, to touch their Hearts again with true Loyalty and Honour. If I could have relyd on all my Troops, I might not have been put to the Extremity I am now in, and would at leaſt have had one blow for it. But though I know there are many and brave men among you, both Officers and Souldiers, yet you know, that both you and ſeveral of the General Officers and Souldiers and* Men *of the Army told me, it was no ways adviſable for me, to venture my ſelf at their Head, or to think to Fight the Prince of* Orange *with them.*

And

And now there remains only for me to thank you, and all thoſe both Officers and Souldiers, who have ſtuck to me and been truly Loyal. I hope you will ſtill retain the ſame Fidelity to me; and though I do not expect you ſhould expoſe your ſelves by reſiſting a Foreign Army and a Poyſon'd Nation, yet I hope your former Principles are ſo enrooted in you, that you will keep your ſelves free from Aſſociations, and ſuch pernicious things. Time preſſes, ſo that I can add no more.

J. R.

Upon this the Earl of *Feverſham* preſently Disbanded four thouſand Men, and afterwards ſent the following Letter to the Prince of *Orange.*

SIR,

HAving received this Morning a Letter from His Majeſty, with the unfortunate News of His Reſolution to go out of England; *I thought my ſelf obliged, being at the Head of His Army, and having received His Orders to make no Oppoſition againſt any Body, to let Your Highneſs know it, with the Advice of the Officers*

here, so soon as it was possible, to hinder the Effusion of Blood. I have ordered already, to that purpose, all the Troops that are under my Command; which shall be the last Order they shall receive from, &c.

No sooner was the King's withdrawing known, but the Mobile, who had been unruly for some days before, resolved now to pursue the wreaking of their Vengeance upon the Papists and Popery. They began with pulling down and burning the New-built Mass-house near the Arch in *Lincolns-Inn-Fields.*

Thence they went to *Wild-House*, the Residence of the Spanish Embassador, where they Ransack'd, Destroy'd and Burn'd all the Ornamental and Inside Part of the Chappel, and as Thieves and Common Rogues always take such Opportunities to mix with the unruly Youth, they plundered the Ambassador's House of Plate, Money and Rich Goods, and Robbed many others who had sent in their Plate and Money into the Ambassador's House for Security.

Thence they went to the College of *Dominicans* in *St. Jones's* near *Smithfield* and

and demoliſh'd it quite. And from thence flung to *Black-Friers* near the Ditch-ſide, to ſpend their Fury upon one *Henry Hills* a Printer, who being a Perſon remarkable for many Changes of his Religion, but fixing at length upon that of the Papiſts, under the ſhelter of *James* the Second, became a great Promoter of the Roman Catholick Intereſt, to the utmoſt of his Ability; having procured his Son to be the Meſſenger of the Preſs, thereby to have the Guard of the Preſs himſelf, and ſtifle the Births of Proteſtant Writers. Him therefore the Mobile pickt out as a Mark of their Indignation, ſpoiled all his Letter, brake his Forms, and burn'd him two or three hundred Reams of Paper, printed and unprinted. Thence they hurried to *Lime-ſtreet* and *Bucklers-bury*, where they demoliſh'd both the Maſs-houſes. Thence they rowl'd to the *Hay-market* and pull'd down the Reſident of *Florence*'s Chappel. From thence to the *Nuntio*'s and other places at that end of the Town, but finding the Birds flown, and Bills upon the Doors, they drew off.

To remedy these and other Disorders that might happen, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal that were about the Town, assembled together, and finding *White-hall* full of Confusion, or rather like a deserted place, they gave order for the dismissing all the Popish Officers and Souldiers, gave Directions for the keeping the Palace from Pillage and Spoil, which it was easily liable to in that Distraction. After that they went into the City, where the Lord Mayor upon notice, had summoned a Court of Aldermen; where, after a short Debate concerning the Tower, it was agreed, that Mr. *Skelton* the Lieutenant should be sent for, and ordered withall to bring the Keys along with him, which he readily did, and surrendered them in Court. Which done, by the consent of the Lords, the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, the Government of the Tower was committed to the Lord *Lucas*, which he accepted; and for the time, the City and Tower-Hamlet Trained-Bands were ordered for his Guards.

Much

Much about the ſame time one Mr. *Burnham* an ancient Solicitor, who well knew the Lord Chancellor, had an opportunity accidentally to diſcover him in the Houſe of one Mr. *Porter* a Maſter of a *Newcaſtle* Ship, living in *Anchor and Hope Alley* in *Wapping*, from whence he cauſed him to be carried to one Captain *Jones*'s, Commander of a *Jamaica* Veſſel. From thence Mr. *Burnham*, Captain *Jones*, and his Lordſhip drave in a Coach to the Tower, where they delivered him into the Cuſtody of the Lord *Lucas*. After which they went up to the Lord Mayor, and acquainted his Lordſhip with what they had done. After a ſhort Conſultation his Lordſhip ſent for the Chancellor; who was brought to *Grocers-Hall* with a ſtrong Guard, through thouſands of Curſes of the common People, and Reproaches of the better ſort: From whence after ſome time, he was ſent back to the Tower by order of the Lords, by this time returned from the City to the Council-Chamber in *Whitehall*. Where, to prevent the farther Diſorders of the Rabble, they made an

Order, requiring all Persons whatsoever to keep and preserve the Peace, and to forbear pulling down or defacing of any House or Building whatsoever, especially those of Foreign Ministers, upon pain of Imprisonment, and being farther proceeded against according to Law; requiring also the Sheriffs of *London*, *Middlesex* and *Surrey*, and all other Officers both Civil and Military, to take effectual care to prevent any Disturbances of that Nature, and impowering the Deputy-Lieutenants to make use of the Militia, if the Civil Officers could not prevail.

They ordered also, that the Forts of *Tilbury*, *Sheer-Ness*, and all the other Forts down the River, should be put into the hands of Protestants. Which Orders were executed soon after by the Duke of *Grafton*, upon his first coming to Town.

Almost at the same time, while the Lords were sitting in Council, Mr. *Penn*, walking in *White-hall*, was brought before their Lordships, and required to give Sureties to appear the first day of the Term, which he did, *viz.* the Lord *Brandon*

Brandon Gerrard, and another Noble Perſon: Mr. *Pen* at the ſame time declaring, *That he had done nothing but what he could anſwer before God and all the Princes of the World: That he loved his Country, and the Proteſtant Religion above his Life, and never acted againſt either: That all he ever aimed at in his publick Endeavours, was what the Prince himſelf had declared for: That the King was always his Friend and his Fathers Friend, and Friend to thoſe of his Perſwaſion, and in gratitude he was the Kings, and did ever as much as in him lay, influence him to his true Intereſt.*

Soon after the Lords agreed to the following Declaration to be ſent to His Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*.

WE doubt not but the World believes, that in this great and dangerous Conjuncture, we are heartily and zealouſly concerned for the Proteſtant Religion, the Laws of the Land, and the Liberties and Properties of the Subject. And we did reaſonably hope, that the King having iſſued out His Proclamation and Writs

for a Free Parliament, we might have reſted ſecure under the Expectation of that Meeting; but His Majeſty *having withdrawn himſelf, and as we apprehend, in order to his Departure out of the Kingdom, by the pernicious Counſels of Perſons ill-affected to our Nation and Religion: We cannot without being wanting to our Duty, be ſilent under the Calamities wherein the Popiſh Counſels, which ſo long prevailed, have miſerably involved us. We do therefore unanimouſly reſolve to apply our ſelves to His Highneſs the* Prince *of* Orange, *who with ſo great kindneſs to theſe Kingdoms, ſo vaſt Expence, and ſo much hazard to his own Perſon, hath undertaken, by endeavouring to procure a Free* Parliament, *to reſcue us, with as little Effuſion of Chriſtian Blood as poſſible, from the imminent Dangers of* Popery *and Slavery.*

And we do hereby declare, That we will, with our utmoſt Endeavours, aſſiſt His Highneſs in the obtaining ſuch a Parliament *with all Speed, wherein our Laws our Liberties and our Propertics may be ſecur'd, the Church of* England *in particular, with a due Liberty to Proteſtant Diſſenters; and in general, that the* Proteſtant Religion

and

and Intereſt over the whole World may be ſupported and encouraged to the Glory of God, the Happineſs of the eſtabliſhed Government in theſe Kingdoms, and the Advantage of all Princes and States in Chriſtendom that may be herein concerned.

In the mean time, we will endeavour to preſerve as much as in us lies, the Peace *and Security of theſe great and populous Cities of* London *and* Weſtminſter, *and the parts adjacent, by taking care to diſarm all* Papiſts, *and ſecure all Jeſuits and Romiſh* Prieſts *who are in or about the ſame. And if there be any thing more to be performed by us, for the promoting His Highneſs's generous Intentions for the publick Good, we ſhall be ready to do it, as occaſion ſhall require.*

This was ſigned by the two Archbiſhops, five Biſhops, and two and twenty Noblemen; and it was then concluded, that the Earl of *Pembrook*, the Lord Viſcount *Weymouth*, the Lord Biſhop of *Ely* and the Lord *Culpepper*, ſhould forthwith attend His Highneſs with the ſaid Declaration, and at the ſame

ſame time acquaint him with what was farther done at that Meeting.

And now the Lords, having for ſome days, as already has been ſaid, left the City, the Lord Mayor, Court of Aldermen, and Common-Council aſſembled together, and among other Matters agreed, that an Humble Addreſs ſhould in their Names, and in the behalf of the City, be preſented to His Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, which was done in theſe words.

May it pleaſe Your Highneſs.

WE *taking into Conſideration Your Highneſs's fervent Zeal for the Proteſtant Religion, manifeſted to the World in Your many and hazardous Enterprizes, wherein it hath pleaſed Almighty God to Bleſs You with miraculous Succeſs, do render our deepeſt Thanks to the Divine Majeſty for the ſame; and beg leave to preſent our moſt Humble Thanks to Your Highneſs, particularly for Your appearing in Arms in this Kingdom, to carry on and perfect Your Glorious Deſigns, to reſcue* England, Scotland *and* Ireland *from Slavery and Popery; and in*

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a Free Parliament to eſtabliſh the Religion, the Laws and Liberties of theſe Kingdoms, upon a Sure and Laſting Foundation.

We have hitherto look'd for ſome Remedy for theſe Oppreſſions and imminent Dangers, which we together with our Proteſtant Fellow-Subjects laboured under, from His Majeſties Conceſſions and Concurrencies with Your Highneſs's juſt and pious Purpoſes, expreſſed in Your Gracious Declarations.

But herein finding our ſelves finally diſappointed by His Majeſties withdrawing himſelf, We preſume to make Your Highneſs our Refuge; and do in the Name of this Capital City, implore Your Highneſs's Protection, and moſt humbly Beſeech Your Highneſs to repair to this City, where Your Highneſs will be received with Univerſal Joy and Satisfaction.

This Addreſs being approved and agreed to, four Aldermen and eight Commoners were appointed to attend His Highneſs, by whom it was accordingly with all Submiſſion preſented, and no leſs favourably received.

At

At the same time also the Lieutenancy of the City of *London* being met together, drew up another Address in the behalf of themselves and the Body of the Militia, and ordered Sir *Robert Cleyton*, Sir *William Russel*, Sir *Basil Firebrass*, and Mr. *Charles Duncomb* to be their Commissioners to present it to His Highness in their behalfs. Which Address ran in these words.

May it please Your Highness,

WE can never sufficiently express the Deep Sense we have conceived, and shall ever retain in our Hearts, that Your Highness has exposed Your Person to so many Dangers both by Sea and Land, for the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of this Kingdon; without which unparallel'd Undertaking, we must probably have suffered all the Miseries that Popery and Slavery could have brought upon us.

We have been greatly concerned, that before this time we have not had any seasonable Opportunity to give Your Highness and the World a real Testimony, that it has been our firm Resolution to venture all

that

that is Dear to us, to attain thoſe Glorious Ends which Your Highneſs has propoſed, for reſtoring and ſettling theſe Diſtracted Nations.

We therefore now preſent to Your Highneſs our juſt and due Acknowledgments for the Happy Relief you have brought us, and that we may not be wanting in this preſent Conjuncture, we have put our ſelves into ſuch a Poſture, that by the Bleſſing of God, we may be able to prevent all ill Deſigns, and to preſerve this City in Peace and Safety till Your Highneſs's happy Arrival.

We therefore humbly deſire that Your Highneſs will be pleaſed to repair to this City with what convenient ſpeed you can, for the perfecting the great Work which Your Highneſs has ſo happily begun, to the general Joy and Satisfaction of us all.

This Addreſs being carried, by the Commiſſioners before named, was receiv'd with all the kind returns, of ſatisfaction and favour, that could be expected from a Prince ſo Generous and Obliging.

By

By this time the Kings Forces were in a manner all Disbanded, partly by the Earl of *Feversham*'s Order, and partly by their finding themselves without a Head, and not knowing where to get their Pay, if they continued in Service. And indeed many of the Foot Soldiers were driven to great Extremities for want of Money, Lodging, and other Necessaries; so that for a while they went about the Streets begging the Alms of well disposed People. Only the Irish Battalion seem'd for some time obstinately, to continue in Arms, till by the Commands of his Highness the Prince of *Orange*, they were constrained to submit.

On the Fourteenth of *December*, His Highness the Prince of *Orange* came to *Windsor*, about Three in the Afternoon, and was receiv'd with all Respect and Submission imaginable, by the Mayor and Aldermen in their Formalities; the Steward of the Corporation congratulating his Arrival in an Eloquent Speech. After which his Highness was conducted to the Prince of *Denmarks* Lodgings, which were prepar'd for his Reception.

But

But while his Highneſs was preparing for *London*, News was brought him, that the King attempting to paſs the Seas, at *Feverſham*, in diſguiſe, was ſtopp'd by ſome of the Towns-men, who were diligently ſearching for all others who might be ſuſpected to make the ſame attempts. The Towns-men, being ignorant that it was the King, could not keep off the Mobile, but that they would have a ſhare in the Priſoner; ſo that, between the one and the other, he was carried, in a very rude manner, to a Houſe in the Town, where the Mobile took from him ſome Jewels, a conſiderable quantity of Gold, and a Crucifix of great Value: nor would thoſe rude People deſiſt from their Incivilities, till a Gentleman coming to ſee whether or no he knew the Priſoner they had taken, and knowing him, fell upon his Knees in acknowledgment of his Duty. Upon which the multitude not being a little daunted, the greateſt part retir'd, and the remaining part beſought his pardon, offering to reſtore what they had deſpoil'd him of. However the King would receive none of his Gold again;

but

but freely beſtow'd it upon them, and as generouſly forgave them the rude entertainment of his Perſon.

Soon after the Lords at *Whitehall* hearing of his Majeſties being at *Feverſham*, ſent certain Commiſſioners to wait upon him, and to pray him to return to his Royal Palace, to which at firſt he did not ſeem very inclinable. But at length being preſs'd to return, he was brought to *London* upon *Sunday* in the Evening.

On the otherſide his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* being fully determin'd to come to *London* with all ſpeed, and having order'd his methods of proceeding accordingly; and among other things, being firmly of Opinion, that it was not expedient in many Reſpects for the King and himſelf to be in the ſame place, at one and the ſame time, conſidering the preſent State of Affairs: Therefore upon notice his Majeſty was returning to the City, he ſent *Monſieur Zuleſtein* to meet him upon the Road, and intreat his Return to *Rocheſter*. But *Monſieur Zuleſtein* having miſs'd him, by taking another Road, the King arriv'd

at

at *Whitehall* on *Sunday*, the 16*th* of *December*, in the Evening, attended by ſeveral Noblemen and a Guard of Horſe. From thence he ſent the Earl of *Feverſham*, to wait on the Prince at *Windſor*, with an Invitation to the Prince to make uſe of St. *James's*. Which after the Prince had receiv'd, he caus'd the Earl to be ſeiz'd and made a Priſoner at *Windſor*: tho he was afterwards diſcharg'd in complacency to the Queen Dowagers Mediation in his behalf.

The Prince adviſing with the Lords, at *Windſor*, upon this Invitation, after he had imparted to them the Kings Meſſage, left them together to debate the Matter: So that after a ſerious Debate among themſelves, it was by no means judg'd convenient for the Prince to accept the Invitation. On the other ſide, becauſe there was a neceſſity for the Prince to haſten to Town, the Lords concurr'd, that the ſhortneſs of Time would admit of no better Expedient, then that the King ſhould be deſir'd to remove to ſome place at a reaſonable diſtance from *London*; and to that purpoſe *Ham-Houſe* belonging to the

Dutcheſs of *Lauderdale*, was the Place concluded upon. In order to which a Paper was drawn and Sign'd by the Prince, in theſe words,

WE *deſire You, the Lord Marquiſs of* Halifax, *the Earl of* Shrewsbury, *and the Lord* Delamere, *to tell the King, That it is thought convenient, for the greater ſafety of his Perſon, that he do remove to* Ham, *where he ſhall be attended by Guards, who will be ready to preſerve him from any diſturbance.*

This Paper being Sign'd by the Prince, the Three Noble Perſons, therein named, were appointed to attend the King, with the Contents. However it was reſolv'd, before the delivery, that his Highneſs's Guards ſhould be poſſeſs'd of all the Poſts at *Whitehall*, to prevent the poſſibility of any Diſturbance; which, beſides other ill conſequences, might peradventure have involv'd the King's Perſon, in the dangers that might have happen'd upon any diſpute. Now it was ſuppos'd that the Prince's Guards might have reach'd *London* by Eight a Clock

Clock that Night; but the Ways were ſo bad, that it was paſt Ten before they arriv'd; and then ſome difficulty ariſing about withdrawing the King's Army from their Stations; theſe were the reaſons, that ſo much time was ſpent, that it was paſt Twelve, before the Lords could proceed in the delivery of their Meſſage. However they took care that they might preſerve all poſſible Decency and Reſpect, and not ſuddainly break in upon the King with a Meſſage of that Nature. Thereupon they ſent a ſhort Letter to the Lord *Middleton*, the Kings Principal Secretary of State; Signifying, That they had a Meſſage to be delivered to his Majeſty, from the Prince, which was of ſuch importance, that they who were charged with it, deſir'd they might be immediately admitted; and therefore deſir'd to know where they might find his Lordſhip to introduce them.

This Letter being Sign'd by the Three Noble Perſons before named, the Lord *Middleton* ſent word back by the Meſſenger, that he would be ready at the Stairs of the Guard Chamber to

carry their Lordships to the King. Accordingly they found his Lordship there, who brought them to the King, who was then in bed. To whom the Lords, after they had made an Apology for disturbing his Majesty, at such an unseasonable time of Night, deliver'd the Prince's Message. Which so soon as the King had read, the King return'd for Answer, *That he would readily comply.* Whereupon, the Lords, as they were instructed, humbly desir'd, *That if it might be done with Conveniency to his Majesty, that he would be pleas'd to remove so early, as to be at* Ham *by Noon, to prevent by that means, his meeting the Prince in his March to* London. To that the King readily agreed, and afterwards put the Question, *Whether he might not appoint what Servants should attend him?* To which the Lords Replied, *That it was left to his Majesty to give what Order he pleased in that particular.* Upon that the Lords took their Leave and departed. But by that time they were gone as far as the Privy Chamber, the King sent after them again, and told them, *That he had forgot to acquaint them with his Resolution*

ſolution, before the Meſſage came, to have ſent the Lord Godolphin *the next Morning to the Prince, to propoſe his going back to* Rocheſter; *in regard he found by the Meſſage that Mr.* Zuleſtein *was charged with, that the Prince had no mind he ſhould be at* London; *and therefore he now deſir'd that he might return to* Rocheſter. To which the Lords Replied, *That they would immediately ſend an accompt to the Prince of what his Majeſty deſired, and made no Queſtion of ſuch an Anſwer as would prove to his ſatisfaction.* Forthwith the Lords diſpatch'd a Meſſenger to the Prince, who finding his Highneſs at *Sion Houſe*, gave him an accompt of all that had paſs'd; and before eight of the Clock in the Morning had a Letter deliver'd him from *Mounſier Benting*, by the Prince's Order, agreeing to the King's propoſal of returning to *Rocheſter.* Accordingly, the Guards and Barges being made ready to attend him, and his Coach, and Sumpters being appointed alſo to follow him, he reach'd *Graves-End* on the 18*th* of *December*, in the Evening, and paſs'd over Land in his Coach to *Rocheſter*, where he made

choice of Sir *Richard Heads* Houſe, for the place of his Reſidence, while he tarried there.

And now the ſatisfaction of the longing People in the City drew near. For upon the day that the King left *Whitehall*, his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* came to St. *James's* about three of the Clock in the Afternoon, in this manner.

The Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*, in a Coach and ſix Horſes, with their Attendants, went as far as *Hide-Park*, to meet the Prince; having drawn up their Men at the upper ſide of St. *James's* Park in a Readineſs to receive him.

A conſiderable Number of the Prince's Soldiers were drawn up on each ſide the Road, for a mile or two beyond *Knights-Bridge*, to the Park Corner.

His Highneſs was attended through *Knights-Bridge*, with a great Number of Perſons of Quality, in their Coaches and ſix Horſes, and a great Train of Gentlemen on Horſe-back; the People Huzzaing, and filling the Air with their loud Acclamations, all along as he came forward.

The

The firſt that enter'd St. *James*'s Park, were four Regiments of Foot, two of which Regiments were Commanded by Major General *Makoy*, and *Mounſier Bellefond*. Then follow'd the Right Honorable the Earl of *Macklesfield*, and the Lord *Brandon Gerard*, in a Coach and ſix Horſes. After them the Earl of *Suſſex* with a great many Perſons of Quality. Then follow'd a Coach with ſix White Horſes, immediately before the Prince, in which were the Count of *Naſſaw*, the young Count *Schomberg*, and an Engliſh Commander.

Then appear'd the Prince Himſelf, in a ſmall Calaſh, drawn by four Bay Horſes, the two formoſt having ſuch long Harneſs, that they were at a conſiderable diſtance from the others. His Highneſs had a White Cloak thrown over his Shoulders; Marſhal *Schomberg* ſitting on his left Hand.

His Highneſs was ſurrounded by a Body of his Horſe-Guards, after which came a Regiment of Dragoons, and behind them a Body of Foot.

Upon the Prince's entrance into the Park, the Sheriffs left their Coach and

mounted on Horſe-back, accompanied with four or five hunder'd Horſe, and rid before the Prince, with their White Staves in their Hands, and on each ſide of His Highneſs a Great Officer, till he came to St. *James*'s, which he enter'd with loud acclamations of the People, and where ſoon after he receiv'd the Complements of all the Nobility, and other Perſons of the chiefeſt Quality in the Town: and at Night the Streets blaz'd with an infinite number of Bonfires, the Bells ringing every where, and all places being fill'd with all the Demonſtrations of unfeigned Joy imaginable, to ſee the Face of affairs ſo viſibly chang'd. Upon the arrival of his Highneſs at St. *James*'s, the Common Council of the City of *London* aſſembled, and unanimouſly Agreed and Order'd, *That all the Aldermen of the City, and their Deputies, with two Common-Council-Men, for each Ward, ſhould wait upon his Highneſs, and congratulate him upon his happy arrival, at ſuch time and place as his Highneſs ſhould appoint. And that the two Sheriffs, and Mr. Common Serjeant ſhould wait upon the Prince to know*

know his Pleaſure, when the Repreſentatives of the whole City ſhould attend him; which was done the next day: At what time his Highneſs having ſignified his pleaſure; upon the 20*th* of *December*, the Aldermen, with their Deputies, and a ſelect Number of the Common Council (the Lord Mayor lying very ill) attended accordingly; at what time Sir *George Treby* deliver'd the ſentiments of all the reſt in a ſhort Speech, as follows.

May it pleaſe Your Highneſs,

THE Lord Mayor being diſabl'd by ſickneſs, Your Highneſs is attended by the Aldermen and Commons of the Capital City of this Kingdom, deputed to congratulate Your Highneſs upon this Great and Glorious Occaſion. In which Labouring for words we cannot but come ſhort in expreſſion.

Reviewing our late Danger, we remember our Church and State, over-run by Popery and Arbitrary Power, and brought to the Point of Deſtruction, by the Conduct of Men that were our true Invaders; that brake the Fences of our Laws, and which

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was worst, the very Constitution of our Legislature. So that there was no remedy left but the last.

The only Person, under Heaven, that could apply this Remedy, was your Highness. You are of a Nation, whose Alliance in all times has been agreeable and prosperous to us. You are of a Family most Illustrious, Benefactors to mankind. To have the Title of Sovereign Prince and Statholder, and to have worn the Imperial Diadem are among their Lesser Dignities. They have enjoy'd a Dignity singular and transcendent, To be the Champions of Almighty God, sent forth in several Ages, to vindicate his Cause against the Greatest Oppressions.

To this Divine Commission, our Nobles, our Gentry, and among them our Brave English Soldiers, render'd themselves and their Arms, upon Your Appearing.

Great Sir,

When we look back on the last Month, and contemplate the swiftness and fullness of our present Deliverance, astonished, we think it miraculous.

Your

Your Highneſs, lead by the hand of Heaven, and called by the Voice of the People, has preſerved our Deareſt Intereſts.

The Proteſtant Religion, which is Primitive Chriſtianity, reſtored.

Our Laws, which are our ancient Title to our Lives, Liberties and Eſtates, and without which this World were a Wilderneſs.

But what Retribution can we make Your Highneſs? Our Thoughts are full charged with Gratitude. Your Highneſs has a laſting Monument in the Hearts, in the Prayers, and in the Praiſes of all good Men among us. And late Poſterity will celebrate Your Ever Glorious Name.

About the ſame time the High-Sheriff, Nobility and Genty of the County of *Cambridge*, drew up and ſigned an Addreſs to His Highneſs, wherein they not only begged his Protection, and implored his Aid to redeem theſe Kingdoms from Popery and Slavery, but alſo aſſured His Highneſs, that they would Contribute their utmoſt Endeavours in perfecting ſo Glorious a Work;

Work; and returned His Highneſs their unfeigned Thanks for the Progreſs he had already made, with ſo much Expence, Labour and Hazard, both by Sea and Land. So contrary was now the general Voice of the Kingdom, to the late Fawning Adulations of the Weekly *Gazette* Addreſſes.

And here we muſt not omit, though ſomewhat out of the order of time, the ſame Ardour for the Proteſtant Religion, and the Ancient Conſtitutions of the Engliſh Government, in the County of *Norfolk* and City of *Norwich*, animated and inflamed by the Noble Gallantry and Courage of His Grace the Duke of *Norfolk*, whoſe ſedulous Endeavours equalled the Zeal of the moſt forward for the welfare of their Country.

His Grace's firſt Appearance was in the Market-place of *Norwich*, at the Head of a great number of the Gentry of the County and their Attendants; to which place the Mayor being ſent for, His Grace was pleaſed to deliver himſelf briefly as follows.

Mr.

Mr. Mayor,

NOT *doubting but that you and the reſt of your Body, as well as the whole City and Country, may be alarum'd by the great Concourſe of Gentry, with the numerous Appearance of their Friends and Servants, as well as of your own Militia here this Morning; I thought this the moſt proper place, as being the moſt publick one, to give you an account of our Intentions.*

Out of the deep ſenſe we had, that in the preſent unhappy Juncture of Affairs, nothing we could think of was poſſible to ſecure the Laws, Liberties and Proteſtant Religion, but a Free Parliament: We are here met to declare, That we will do our utmoſt to defend the ſame, by declaring for ſuch a Free Parliament.

And ſince His Majeſty has been pleaſed, by the News we have this day, to order Writs for a Parliament, to Sit the Fifteenth of January *next; I can only add in the Name of my ſelf and all theſe Gentlemen, and others here met, That we will ever be ready to defend and ſupport the Laws, Liberties and Proteſtant Religion.*

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All which was ſo acceptable to the Mayor, Aldermen, and the reſt of the Corporation there aſſembled, that they all unanimouſly concurred with His Grace and the reſt of the Gentry.

But then his Grace, at his alighting from his Horſe, obſerving great Numbers of common People gathered together, called them to him, and deſired them not to take any occaſion to commit any Diſorder or Outrage, but to go quietly to their Homes; acquainting them withall, that the King had ordered a Free Parliament to be called.

From thence ſoon after his Grace proceeded to *Kings-Lyn*, attended by the chiefeſt Gentry of the County, where being arrived, he received the following Addreſs preſented him in the Market-place by the Mayor, attended by the Body of the Corporation, and many hundreds of the Inhabitants.

My Lord,

THE daily Alarums we receive, as well from Foreign as Domeſtick Enemies, give us juſt Apprehenſions of the approaching Danger which we conceive we

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are in; and therefore do apply with all earneſtneſs to your Grace, *as our great Patron in all humble Confidence to ſucceed in our Expectations, that we may be put into ſuch a Poſture, by your Graces Directions and Conduct, as may make us appear as Zealous as any in the Defence of the Proteſtant Religion, the Laws and ancient Government of this Kingdom. Being the deſire of many hundreds, who moſt humbly challenge a Right of your Graces Protection.*

To which His Grace returned for Anſwer,

THAT he was very much obliged to the Mayor and the reſt of his Body, and thoſe then preſent, for their good Opinion of him, and the Confidence they had; that he would do what in him lay, to ſupport and defend the Laws, Liberties and Proteſtant Religion, in which he would never deceive them.

And therefore ſince the coming of the Prince of Orange *had given him an Opportunity to declare for the defence of them, he aſſured them, That no man would ven-*

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ture his Life and Fortune more freely for the Defence of the Laws, Liberties and Protestant Religion then he would do. And withall, that the Gentlemen there present, and many more, would unanimously concur therein; and that they should see that all possible Care should be taken, that such a Defence should be made as they required.

After this, the Duke with his Retinue, was entertained at the Mayor's House with a sumptuous Dinner, and loud Acclamations of the People. And these Encouragements from his Graces Lips so enlivened the Town, that the next Morning the Trades-men, Sea-men, and common People, generally put *Orange Ribbons* in their Hats, and nothing was to be heard all over the Town, but what sounded their Affection to the Prince of *Orange* and the Duke of *Norfolk*.

But now the King having continued for some days at *Rochester*, upon the 22*d*. of *December*, about twelve a Clock at Night, withdrew himself with a slender Train for good and all, taking a back way with great Secresie and Caution

tion to the Sea-ſide, where he Embarked, and, as afterwards it was known, Landed in *France*. However he left a Paper behind him, which was publiſhed abroad as his own, and contained the Reaſons for his withdrawing himſelf, with ſome too unſeemly Reflections upon His Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*. Which made many believe, it was rather the Contrivance of ſome of the Diſcarded Gang, than of the King's own Compoſing. At the ſame time *Portſmouth* alſo, that had held out till then with ſome Obſtinacy, under the Duke of *Berwick* and Sir *Edward Scot* the Deputy-Governour, ſubmitted, and received a Gariſon, ſent thither by the Prince's Order. Of the Duke of *Berwick*'s and Sir *Edward Hales*'s Regiments, there were but few Men left; and the Iriſh Dragoons had moſt of them ſold their Horſes, and ſo march'd out afoot.

Upon *December* 24. the Peers that were in Town, attended His Highneſs, to whom he was pleaſed to recommend ſpeedy and ſteddy Counſels. *That he came over at their Requeſt, and had done his Part: That God had hitherto ſo pro-*

ſpered the undertaking, that it was now in their own power to ſave themſelves, their Religion and Country. Upon which ſome of the Peers, who had not before ſubſcribed the Aſſociation, having then ſubſcribed it, they all agreed to meet in the Lords Houſe next Morning, and that Serjeant *Maynard*, Mr. *Polixfen*, and three or four more of the moſt eminent Lawyers ſhould have notice, that they were deſired to meet their Lordſhips, in order to aſſiſt the Debates that might ariſe in Point of Law. Accordingly on Saturday Morning there met in the Lords Houſe, (his Grace of *Canterbury* being ill,) the Lord Archbiſhop of *York*, the Dukes of *Norfolk*, *Somerſet*, *Ormond* and *Beaufort*, the Marqueſs of *Halifax*, Two and thirty Earls and Viſcounts, the Biſhops of *London*, *Durham*, *Wincheſter*, St. *Aſaph*, *Ely* and *Rocheſter*, and Twenty two Temporal Lords; who having firſt made choice of the Marqueſs of *Halifax* for their Chair-man, made an Order in the next place, for all Papiſts to depart the City of *London*, and Ten Miles from the ſame within five days, and not to remove

move from their Habitations above five Miles, excepting ſuch as were actually in the Queen *Dowager's* Service: The Domeſticks of Foreign Miniſters, Foreign Merchants and Factors being here only upon the account of Trade; and all Houſe-keepers in *London* and ten Miles from the ſame, who had been Traders for three years laſt paſt; provided they gave in their Names and places of abode in eight days, to the Lord Mayor in Writing; and alſo all Popiſh Officers that ſhould give Bail in ſix days, to appear the firſt day of the Term, and to be of the Good Behaviour in the mean time; and ſuch Officers as ſhould neglect, to be taken into Cuſtody.

The next day being Sunday, about four in the Afternoon, the Nobility attended the Prince with two Addreſſes, which had been agreed unto and ſubſcribed by about Ninety of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal the day before. The firſt gave his Highneſs their humble and hearty Thanks for his coming over, and reſcuing the Nation from Popery and Slavery, and pray'd his Highneſs

to take upon him the Government both Civil and Military, until a Free Parliament could Aſſemble to ſettle and ſecure Religion, Laws, Liberties, *&c.* As alſo that his Highneſs would take *Ireland* into his immediate Care and Protection.

The Second deſired, That his Highneſs would be pleaſed to iſſue out Circulatory Letters to the Coroners of the ſeveral Counties, and the Chief Magiſtrates of Cities and Borough-Towns, to elect and return Members to ſit in Parliament at *Weſtminſter* the 22*d.* of *January* enſuing. His Highneſs having received the ſaid Addreſſes, returned their Lordſhips his hearty Thanks for their unanimous and ſpeedy Reſolutions; but hoped they did not then expect his Anſwer, deſiring a ſhort time to conſider.

The next day, His Royal Highneſs, having before requeſted ſuch as had ſerved Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes, in any of the Parliaments holden in the Time of King *Charles* the Second, as alſo the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Fifty of the Common-Council of the City,

City, to meet him at St. *James*'s by ten of the Clock in the Morning; accordingly about an hundred and ſixty who had been Members, ſuch as were required, together with the Court of Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and Fifty of the Common-Council in their Gowns, attended his Highneſs, the Lord Mayor's Indiſpoſition not permitting him to be preſent with the reſt. Preſently the Prince acquainted them how Zealous he was for the Preſervation of the publick Peace and Safety of the Nation, the Religion and Laws eſtabliſhed. That the Emergencies of State, at this time, had cauſed him to ſend for that Aſſembly, to conſider of the beſt and moſt ſpeedy means to ſecure the ſame; and having a Paper in his hand, gave it to Sir *Thomas Allen*, as being eldeſt Alderman, or as he is ſtyled Father of the City, telling him withall, that in that Paper was contained his mind: And therefore he deſired them to go from thence to the Houſe of Commons at *Weſtminſter*, and conſult thereupon. Which they immediately did, Mr. *Joderell*, Clerk to the Houſe of Commons,

attending in his place. The firſt thing they did, was to chooſe a Chair-man; upon which Mr. *Powle* of *Glouceſterſhire* being nominated, was unanimouſly made choice of. After that, the Paper given to Sir *Thomas Allen* was called for and read, which was to the ſame effect as his Highneſs's Speech. Then his Highneſs's Declaration was called for and read; which done, they deſired to know how far the Peers had proceeded. Upon which *Francis Gwyn* Eſq; whom the Lords had appointed their Clerk, appeared and produced two Papers, which he declared to be authentick Copies of the Lords Addreſſes; which the Aſſembly cauſed to be read, and afterwards debated the ſame, Paragraph by Paragraph, and concurred with the Lords in all, as to the Matters contained; and it was obſervable, that whatever was after Debate put to the Vote, paſſed in the Affirmative, *Nemine Contradicente*. In Concluſion the Aſſociation was ſigned by almoſt all, and an Addreſs ordered upon the Heads following.

1. To

1. To give his Royal Highneſs their humble and hearty Thanks for his coming over.

2. To pray him to take upon him the Adminiſtration of the Government, until the 22*d.* of *January* next.

3. To take the State of *Ireland* into his immediate Care and Conſideration.

4. To take into his Hands the Publick Revenue, for the ſupport of the Government, Army, Navy, *&c.*

5. Forthwith to Iſſue forth his Circulatory Letters to all the Coroners of Counties, and Chief Magiſtrates of Cities and Boroughs, to cauſe Elections to be made of Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes to meet in Parliament the 22*d.* of *January* next at *Weſtminſter*; and that the Coroners give the Counties five days notice, and make the Election in ten days after receipt of the Writ: That the like ten days ſhould be allowed the chief Magiſtrates, and that they ſhould give the Cities and Boroughs three days notice, and that the Returns of all Elections ſhould be made, as is uſual, to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.

Which things being thus concluded, the Assembly appointed a Committee to draw up this Address, and then adjourned till six a clock at night; at what time the Address being reported by the Committee, it was unanimously assented to. After which the Lord *Wiltshire*, Sir *Rowland Gwyn*, and *William Harbord* Esq; having waited on his Highness, to know what time he would be attended by the Assembly, and returning for answer, that his Highness had appointed at seven of the Clock; they went in a Body to St. *James's*, where Mr. *Powle* acquainted his Highness, that he was commanded by the Assembly, to present him their Address, which being tendered at the same time, his Highness desired Mr. *Powle* to read it; who thereupon read it with an audible and distinct voice. Which done, his Highness, after his acceptance of the same, delivered himself to this Effect.

Gentlemen,

I *Give you most hearty thanks, and am glad to see such a readiness and unanimous Concurrence betwixt you and the Lords*

Lords Spiritual and Temporal at ſuch a juncture of time as this is. Which I look upon as a good Omen, and Earneſt of the Almighty's continued Protection and Bleſſing on our Endeavours, for the Defence and Preſervation of our Holy Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of this Renowned Kingdom, for which I will be ready to Sacrifice not only my Life, but all I have in the World.

But, Gentlemen, I muſt crave leave to tell you, that what you deſire, is a Matter of extraordinary high Moment, and I ſhall deſire to have time to conſider of it, till to morrow three a clock in the Afternoon, when I deſire you all to meet again in the Houſe of Commons, and then you ſhall have my Anſwer.

On the 28*th.* of *December* in the Morning, the Lords attended his Highneſs at St. *James*'s, where he gave them the following Anſwer.

My Lords,

I Have conſidered of your Advice, and as far as I am able, will endeavour to conſider the Peace of the Nation, till the

Meeting

Meeting of the Convention in January *next. For the Election of which I will forthwith issue our Letters according to your desire. I shall also take care to apply the Publick Revenues to the most proper use that the present Affairs do require; and likewise endeavour to put* Ireland *into such a condition, as that the Protestant Religion and the English Interest may be maintain'd in that Kingdom. And I do further assure you, that as I came hither for the Preservation of the Protestant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of these Kingdoms, so I shall always be ready to expose my self in any hazard for the defence of the same.*

Upon which the Lords having made their Thankful acknowledgments for this Speech, so correspondent with their Desires; the Assembly of the Lower-House, together with the Aldermen and Common Council of the City of *London* waited upon his Highness, in the Afternoon, and receiv'd the same Answer from his Highness.

In the mean time Intelligence came from *Chester*, that that City, notwithstanding

ſtanding the endeavours of the Popiſh Party in that County, was reduced under Obedience to his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*.

The Revolution there happen'd in one Night. Alderman *Street*, the Mayor, Lieutenant *Holton*, and about forty Citizens, having conſulted together, and contriv'd which way to go to work; at Night ſecur'd the Caſtle and the Officers, the Governor himſelf willingly ſubmitting: At three in the Morning, being aſſiſted by the *Militia*, then in the City, they fell into all the Quarters of the two Troops of Dragoons, diſarm'd them, and ſecur'd both Officers and Soldiers in the Caſtle and Town-Hall; which was done with little or no oppoſition. Then they diſarm'd the Lord *Molieneux*'s Regiment, the Soldiers being under ſuch a Conſternation, that they fled out of the City with that precipitation, that they left good part of their Apparel, and ſcarce lookt back between *Cheſter* and *Lancaſhire*. By nine in the Morning all was quiet, and the Prince's Declaration was read, and aſſented to, with the loud Acclamations of the People.

How-

However the Mobile taking the opportunity of this *Interregnum*, committed several Insolencies, in several parts and Counties of the Kingdom; more particularly in the County of *Norfolk*, where they grew to be so formidable, as to bid defiance to the Trainbands and Civil Magistrates: tho at length several of them were caught, some whipt, and others continu'd in custody to be proceeded against as Felons, as having demolish'd and ransack'd several Houses belonging to Papists.

For remedy of which, and to prevent the like Disorders for the future, his Highness the Prince of *Orange*, by vertue of the Powers and Trusts reposed in him, by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons late assembl'd at *Westminster*, issued forth a Declaration, by which his Highness constituted, directed and appointed, all and every Person, not being a Papist, who upon the first of *Decemb.* 1688. was in the Office of Sheriff, or Justice of Peace, or concern'd in the preservation of the Peace, or Custody, or Keeper, of any Prison or Jayle, by Authority to them de-

deriv'd, by vertue of the ſaid Declaration, to take upon them, and to execute their ſaid Offices and Places reſpectively, and to ſuppreſs all Riots, Routs and unlawful Aſſemblies whatever.

Upon the 29*th* of *January* his Highneſs ſign'd the Circulatory Letters, to this effect, That whereas the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, the Knights, Citizens and Burgeſſes, heretofore Members of the Houſe of Commons, during the Reign of K. *Charles* the II. *&c.* had adviſ'd and deſir'd his Highneſs to cauſe his Letters to be Written and directed, for the Counties, to the reſpective Coroners; and for the Cities, Boroughs, and Cinque Ports, to the reſpective chief Magiſtrates of each Place, without favour or affection to any perſon, or indirect practice or proceeding, to do and execute, what of their part was to be done, according to the ſaid Advice. And to take care that the Elections ſhould be made, by ſuch perſons only, as according to the ancient Laws and Cuſtoms, of right ought to chooſe Members of Parliament, and to make

Re-

Returns of the Names of the Perſons Elected, by Certificate under their Seals annexed to the Letter.

The ſame day the Gentlemen, of the Society of the *Middle Temple*, attended his Highneſs with a Congratulatory Addreſs.

Upon the firſt of *January*, in the Afternoon, were brought out of *Kent*, where they were taken, the Earls of *Salisbury* and *Peterborough*, Sir *Edward Hales*, late Lieutenant of the Tower, *Charles Hales* Eſq; his Brother, and Dr. *Obadiah Walker*, late Maſter of *Univerſity* College in *Oxford*, and Committed to the Tower for High Treaſon. Alſo Sir *Thomas Jenner*, late one of the Barons of the Exchequer, Mr. *Richard Graham*, and Mr. *Philip Burton*, for high Miſdemeanors. There were alſo brought up, under the ſame Guard, nine Jeſuits and Prieſts, *viz. John Leyburn*, *Charles Pulton*, *Ralph Clayton*, *Joſeph Gifford*, *Robert Jeniſon*, *William Locker*, *Francis Calamy*, and *Thomas Kingſley*, who being carried Through-bridge were landed at Black-Fryars, where the Keeper of *Newgate* receiv'd them, and carried them to his own Goal.

On

On *Wedneſday*, *Jan.* 2. Divers of the Diſſenting Miniſters, in and about *London*, that go under the Denomination of Presbyterial and Congregational, to the number of Ninety or upwards, attended his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, at St. *James's*, being introduc'd by the Earl of *Devonſhire*, the Lord *Wharton*, and the Lord *Wiltſhire*. At what time their Senſe was repreſented by one of thoſe Miniſters to this effect.

THAT they profeſs'd their grateful ſenſe of his Highneſs's Hazardous and Heroical Expedition, which the Favour of Heaven had made ſo ſurprizingly proſperous.

That they eſteem'd it a common Felicity, that the Worthy Patriots of the Nobility and Gentry of the Kingdom, had unanimouſly concurr'd with his Highneſs's deſign. By whoſe moſt prudent Advice, the Adminiſtration of Publick Affairs was devolved in this difficult conjuncture, into Hands which the Nation and World knew, to be apt for the greateſt undertakings, and ſo ſuitable to the preſent Exigencies.

That

That they promis'd the utmost endeavours, which in their Stations, they were capable of affording, for promoting the excellent and most desirable ends, for which his Highness had declar'd.

That they added their continual fervent Prayers to the Almighty, for the preservation of his Highness's Person, and the success of his future endeavours, for the Defence and Propagation of the Protestant Interest throughout the Christian World.

That they should most willingly have chosen that Time for the season of paying this their duty to his Highness, when the Lord Bishop of London, *and the Clergy of* London *attended his Highness for that purpose, which some of them did, and of which his Lordship was pleas'd condescendingly to take notice to his Highness; had their notice of that Application been so early, as to have made their more general attendance possible to them at that time.*

That therefore, tho they did now appear in a distinct Company, they did it not upon a distinct Accompt, but on that which is common to them and to all Protestants.

That tho there were some of eminent Note, whom Age or present Infirmities hin-

dred

dred from coming with them, yet they concurred in the ſame Grateful ſenſe of their Common Deliverance.

His Highneſs was pleaſed very favourably to receive their Application, and aſſured them,

HIS great End was the preſervation of the Proteſtant Religion, and with the Almighties aſſiſtance and permiſſion ſo to defend and ſupport the ſame, as might give it Strength and Reputation throughout the World, ſufficient to preſerve it from the Inſults and Oppreſſions of it's moſt implacable Enemies; and that, more immediately in theſe Kingdoms of England, Scotland, *and* Ireland; *and that he would uſe his utmoſt Endeavor, ſo to ſettle and cement all different Perſwaſions of Proteſtants, in ſuch a Bond of Love and Community, as might contribute to the laſting ſecurity and enjoyment of Spirituals and Temporals, to all ſincere Profeſſors of that Holy Religion.*

The ſame day the Governors, Maſters, and Uſhers, of the Forty Orphan

poor Blew-coat Boys, in *Christ-Church* Hospital, for whose support, King *Charles* the Second had setled an Annual Pension, with Masters and Ushers, to teach them Mathematicks and Navigation; according the Annual Custom, since their being setled, took up the Youths belonging to the said Foundation, and carried them to St. *James*'s, where they presented them to his Highness, as they were wont to do to the King: at what time his Highness was pleas'd to express himself with great kindness and tenderness toward them, assuring them, That during his Administration of the Government, they might depend upon his protection and support, in the same manner as they had it heretofore.

Upon the seventh of *January* the Duke of *Queensberry*, and the rest of the Nobility and Gentry, of *Scotland*, that were in Town, in a Body attended his Highness the Prince of *Orange*, who was pleased to receive them with great respect; and after reciprocal Congratulations, his Highness gave them to understand,

THAT

THAT he had the same Zeal for their Country, as for England, *and for all sincere Professors of the Protestant Religion; for both which he would hazard his Life, and all that was dear to him, and for that end had set forth a separate Declaration, relating to their Country in particular, in which they had or might see, with what Affection and Compassion, he had espoused their Condition, and was come over as well for their sakes as for others. Therefore he wish'd, and advised them, if there were any Misunderstandings or Animosities among them, that for their Country and Religion sake, at such a time as this, they would bury them in Oblivion; and all as one man, with that Unanimity of mind, as their case call'd for, withdraw together to the Council Chamber, in* Whithall, *and there consult the common Interest, and he would give them all the Assistance that in him lay.*

Upon which the Lords and Gentlemen went to the Council Chamber in *Whitehall*, and there having made choice of the Duke of *Hamilton* for their Pre-

ſident; gave Inſtructions to their Clerks to draw up in Writing, what they thought to be moſt expedient; ſo that upon the ninth of *January* an Addreſs was prepared, Wherein they gave his Highneſs thanks for his Pious and Generous undertaking; for preſerving the Proteſtant Religion, and reſtoring the Laws and Liberties of theſe Kingdoms, deſiring him to take upon him the Adminiſtration of Affairs Civil and Military, and to diſpoſe of the Publick Revenue and Fortreſſes of the Kingdom of *Scotland*, until the General Meeting of the States of the Nation, which they humbly pray'd his Highneſs to call, to be holden at *Edinburgh* the 14*th* of *March* next, and to iſſue out his Letters for calling ſuch as ſhould be Proteſtants.

This being the Subſtance and Heads of the Addreſs, was ſubſcribed by about Thirty Lords and Fourſcore Gentlemen; and being preſented to his Highneſs, in their Preſence, by Duke *Hamilton*, his Highneſs return'd them his Thanks for the Truſt they had repos'd in him, and took till the next day to conſider further,

ther, as he had done in the ſame caſe before. But then the ſame Lords and Gentry of *Scotland* attending him again at St. *James's*, he thus delivered himſelf.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

IN purſuance of your Advice, I will, until the Meeting of the Eſtates in March, *give ſuch Orders concerning the Affairs of* Scotland, *as are neceſſary for the Calling the ſaid Meeting, for the preſervation of the Peace, the applying of the Publick Revenue to the moſt preſſing uſes, and putting the Fortreſſes into the hands of perſons in whom the Nation can have a juſt Confidence. And I do further aſſure You, That You ſhall always find me ready to concur with you in every thing, that may be found neceſſary for the ſecuring the Proteſtant Religion, and reſtoring the Laws and Liberties of the Nation.*

Soon after his Highneſs being given to underſtand, that ſeveral untrue and groundleſs reports had been induſtriouſly ſpread, among the Seamen of the Fleet, touching the Incertainty of their re-

ceiving the Wages due to them for their Service therein, thought fit to declare, That as well the Arrears already due, as the growing Wages of all and every Officer and Seamen ſhould be made good to them, according to the known Methods of the Navy, ſo ſoon as the Ships ſhould be brought in and laid up.

And whereas ſeveral Seamen, upon that report, had been miſled, to abſent themſelves from their Ships, by which they had rendred themſelves liable to the Penalties of the Sea Laws; his Highneſs further adds, That all ſuch Abſenters, as ſhould return to their Duties, within fifteen days after the date of the Declaration, ſhould be pardoned their Offences, and be entitled to the full benefit of the Declaration in reference to their Wages.

About the ſame time the Royal *African* Company made their Addreſſes to his Highneſs, requeſting him to do them the Honor of taking upon him to be their Governor for the enſuing year, and withal made him a preſent in their Stock of a Thouſand Pound, worth Two Thouſand. Which he was pleas'd to look

look upon as a ſignal token of their Affection.

Nor was the City leſs forward to expreſs their Gratitude for the Favours receiv'd from his Highneſs. For no ſooner had he ſignified to the City that the Publick Treaſure was exhauſted, and not ſufficient to defray the Neceſſary Expences of the Nation, but a Committee was ordred to attend him, to know the Sum that might ſupply the preſent occaſions; whereupon a Hundred thouſand pound being named, and profer'd to be repay'd within ſix months, a great many Eminent and Wealthy Citizens immediately repair'd to *Guild-hall*, and offer'd their ſubſcriptions, which were taken accordingly almoſt to Admiration. For that in a ſhort time almoſt Three hundred thouſand pound was ſubſcrib'd, and brought in with ſuch expedition, that they were forc'd to augment the number of Receivers.

And now the time was come for the grand Convention to ſit down: upon whom the Eyes of all *Europe* were wiſtfully fix'd, to ſee what methods they

would take to reſtore the languiſhing condition of a Kingdom, that had long been harraſs'd by the violent Influences of Popiſh and Arbitrary Counſels. Tho by the ſequel it appear'd that there wanted neither Gravity, Experience, Prudence, Piety, nor Gratitude to their great Benefactor to ſettle and determin an Affair of ſo high Importance.

Upon the 22*d* of *January* therefore, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons aſſembl'd at *Weſtminſter*, in each of their Houſes, where the Lords made choice of the Right Honorable the Marquiſs of *Halifax* to be their Speaker; and the Commons choſe *Henry Powle* Eſq; who accordingly took the Chair.

Being thus ſetled to the Great Buſineſs, the firſt thing that fell under their Conſideration, was a Letter of the Prince of *Orange* to the Lordr Spiritual and Temporal aſſembled at *Weſtminſter* in the preſent Convention, in theſe words.

My

My Lords,

I *Have endeavoured, to the utmoſt of my Power, to perform what was deſired from me, in order to the Publick Peace and Safety; and I do not know that any thing has been omitted which might tend to the Preſervation of them, ſince the Adminiſtration of Affairs was put into my hands. It now lies upon you to lay the Foundations of a firm Security for your Religion, your Laws and your Liberties.*

I do not doubt, but that by ſuch a full and free Repreſentative of the Nation, as is now met, the Ends of my Declaration will be obtained. And ſince it has pleaſed God, hitherto to Bleſs my Good Intentions with ſo great Succeſs, I truſt in him, that he will compleat his own Work, by ſending a Spirit of Peace and Union to influence your Councils, that no Interruption may be given to a happy and laſting Settlement.

The Dangerous Condition of the Proteſtant Intereſt in Ireland, *requiring a large and ſpeedy Succor, and the preſent State of things abroad, oblige me to tell you, that next to the Danger of unſeaſonable Diviſions among your ſelves, nothing*

can

can be so fatal, as too great delay in your Consultations. The States, *by whom I have been enabled to rescue this Nation, may suddenly feel the ill Effects of it, both by being too long deprived of the Service of their Troops, which are now here, and of your early Assistance against a powerful Enemy, who has declared War against them. And as* England *is by Treaty already engaged to help them upon any such Exigencies, so I am confident that their cheerful Concurrence to preserve this Kingdom with so much hazard to themselves, will meet with all the Returns of Friendship and Assistance, which may be expected from you as Protestants and English-men, whenever their Condition shall require it.*

This Letter being read with a most unanimous Approbation and Applause, the Lords and Commons resolved upon an Address to be presented to his Highness, in return of thanks for what he had already done; and humbly to desire him to continue the Administration of the Publick Affairs, till farther Application should be made by them to his

his Highneſs, and aſſuring him withall, to uſe their utmoſt Endeavours to give diſpatch to the Matters recommended by his Highneſs to their Conſideration.

Which Addreſs being preſented, his Highneſs was pleaſed to return for Anſwer,

THAT he was glad that what he had done had pleaſed them; and ſince they deſired him to continue the Adminiſtration of Affairs, he was willing to accept it; withall, recommending to them the Conſideration of Affairs Abroad; for which reaſon it was fit they ſhould be Expeditious not only in making a Settlement at home upon a good Foundation, but for the Safety of all Europe.

After which an Order was made by the Lords, That no Papiſt or reputed Papiſt ſhould preſume to come into the *Lobby*, *Painted-Chamber*, *Court of Requeſts*, or *Weſtminſter-hall*, during the Sitting of the Convention; and that the more notice might be taken of it, They ordered the Printing and Publiſhing of it,

it, and that it ſhould be affixed upon the Doors of the ſaid Rooms. And that they might not in the leaſt be thought neglectful of Holy Duties for ſo great a Bleſſing, they appointed a day of Publick Thankſgiving to God for having made his Highneſs the Glorious Inſtrument of the Kingdoms Deliverance from Popery and Slavery; to be celebrated upon the 31ſt of *January* within the City and ten Miles diſtance, and the Fourteenth of *February* enſuing, to be obſerved throughout the whole Nation.

Upon the 23*d* of *January* the Houſe of Commons appointed ſeveral Committees, one about Judicature, another for Religion, a third for the Affairs of *Ireland*; a Committee for Elections, and a Committee to examine the Death of the Earl of *Eſſex*, wherein the Lords had gone ſo far by this time, as to have had ſeveral Perſons under their Examination. Among the reſt, the Woman that cleaned the Room, who declared that a Perſon came to her, and bid her ſtrip the Body of the Earl, and waſh it, and take away his Cloaths: To which

ſhe

ſhe replying, That the Coroner muſt firſt ſit upon him: The Perſon made anſwer, That was nothing to her, he would bear her harmleſs; and ſo gave her Ten Shillings. Two other Perſons were alſo examined, who declared, That they let two Men into the Earl's Chamber, after which they heard a Strugling in the Room. Many other Perſons were alſo ſent for at the ſame time, as the Coroner and the Inqueſt, and they that found the Body of the Warder in the River of *Medway*.

All this while his Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of *Canterbury* not having been with the Lords, ſent the Lord Biſhop of *London* to his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* to excuſe his Abſence; he alſo ſent to the Lords upon the ſame account, and withall, farther to declare, That he would acquieſce in what their Lordſhips did, and that the Lord Biſhop of *London* ſhould Vote for him by Proxy.

Soon after the Commons falling into Debate about the King's withdrawing himſelf out of the Nation, came in the Concluſion to an unanimous Reſolution:

That

That King *James* the Second, having endeavoured to Subvert the Constitution of the Kingdom, by violating the Original Contract between the King and the People, and by the Advice of the Jesuits and Wicked Men, having withdrawn himself out of the Kingdom, had *Abdicated* the Government, and that the Throne was thereby become Vacant. To which the Commons desired the Concurrence of the Lords.

This stuck with the Lords for some few days; who proposed Amendments to the said Vote, proposing, that instead of (*Abdicated*) the word (*Deserted*) might be made use of. To which the Commons would not consent; alledging at a Conference for their Reasons, That the word (*Deserted*) did not fully express the Conclusion necessarily inferred from the Premises; in regard their Lordships had agreed, That King *James* the Second had endeavoured to Subvert the Constitution of the Kingdom by breaking the Original Contract between the King and his People, and had violated the Fundamental Laws, and withdrawn himself out of the Kingdom.

dom. Now, ſaid they, though the word (*Deſerted*) were ſufficiently ſignificative as to the withdrawing, yet it did not comprehend the whole, as the word (*Abdicated*) did; which was the reaſon why the Commons made choice of it.

The ſecond Amendment propoſed by the Lords was, to leave out the words (and that the Throne is thereby become vacant.) But to this the Commons urged, That ſo much might well be inferred from ſo much of their Lordſhips own Vote, wherein their Lordſhips had agreed, That King *James* the Second had *Abdicated* the Government, and that the Throne was thereby Vacant. So that if they ſhould admit their Lordſhips Amendment, that he had only *Deſerted* the Government, yet even from thence it would follow, That the Throne was thereby become Vacant as to King *James* the Second; Deſerting the Government being in their Conſtructions, a Deſerting the Throne.

Beſides, that in the ſecond place their Lordſhips had already admitted the ſame, by Addreſſing to the Prince of *Orange* the 28*th* of *December* laſt, to take upon

upon him the Administration of the Publick Offices both Civil and Military, to take into his Care the Kingdom of *Ireland*, till the Meeting of the Convention; to write his Letters for the meeting of the Commons, and directing the Choice of them; by their Lordships meeting in the said Convention, in pursuance of those Letters; by their renewing the said Address to the Prince in reference to the publick Affairs and the Kingdom of *Ireland* since they met; and by appointing days of publick Thanksgiving throughout the Kingdom; all which Acts implied, that it was their Lordships Opinion, that the Throne was Vacant, since by those Acts they signified as much to the People.

Then again, it was from those that sate upon the Throne of *England*, when there are any such, that the People of *England* were to receive Protection, and to whom, for that cause, they ow'd their Allegiance; but there being none, from whom they could expect regal Protection, and to whom they ow'd Allegiance, for that reason, therefore the Commons conceived the Throne was Vacant.

After

After this, the Lords returning to their Houſe, reported the Matter of the Conference; upon which the Queſtion being put, whether their Lordſhips ſhould agree to the Vote of the Commons, it was carried in the Affirmative, by twenty Voices.

While this Matter was in Diſpute, the Commons ſent for Sir *James Smith* for Bailing Mr. *Brent*, and ordered him to be committed to the Serjeant of the Houſe.

But now the Lords and Commons being united in their Opinions, that the Throne was Vacant, to ſupply the Vacancy, both Houſes came to a Reſolution unanimouſly, that the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange* ſhould be declared King and Queen of *England*. So that after they had paſſed an Order, *That the day of Thanksgiving on the ſixth of* February, *on which day the late King* James *the Second came to the Throne, ſhould not be obſerved in the Kingdom:* And both Houſes being agreed upon the neceſſary Heads relating to the Publick Safety, they proceeded to declare as follows.

WHereas the late King James *the Second, by the Assistance of diverse Evil Counsellors, Judges and Ministers employed by him, did endeavour to Subvert and Extirpate the Protestant Religion, and the Laws and Liberties of this Kingdom;*

By assuming and exercising a Power of Dispensing with, and suspending of Laws, and the Execution of Laws, without consent of Parliament;

By Committing and Prosecuting divers Worthy Prelates, for humbly Petitioning to be excused from concurring with the said Assumed Power;

By issuing and causing to be executed a Commission under the Great Seal, for erecting a Court, called the Court of Commissioners for Ecclesiastical Causes;

By Levying Money to and for the use of the Crown, by pretence of Prerogative, for other time, and in other manner then the same was granted by Parliament;

By Raising and Keeping a standing Army within this Kingdom in time of Peace, without consent of Parliament, and Quartering of Souldiers contrary to Law;

By

By causing several good Subjects, being Protestants, to be Disarm'd, at the same time, when Papists were both armed and employed contrary to Law;

By violating the Freedom of Election of Members to serve in Parliament; and lastly,

By Prosecutions in the Court of Kings-Bench, for Matters and Causes Cognizable only in Parliament, and by divers other Arbitrary and Illegal Courses.

And whereas of late years Partial, Corrupt and unqualified Persons have been returned and served upon Juries in Trials, and particularly divers Jurors in Trials for High Treason, which were not Free-holders.

And Excessive Bail has been required of Persons committed in Criminal Causes, to elude the Benefit of the Laws made for the Liberty of the Subject.

And Excessive Fines have been imposed, and illegal and cruel Punishments inflicted: And several Grants and Promises made of Fines and Forfeitures, before any Conviction or Judgment against

the Perſons upon whom the ſame were to be Levied.

All which are utterly and directly contrary to the known Laws and Statutes and Freedom of this Realm. And whereas the ſaid Late King *James* the Second, having *Abdicated* the Government, and the Throne being thereby Vacant, his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* (whom it hath pleaſed Almighty God to make the Glorious Inſtrument of Delivering the Kingdom from Popery and Arbitrary Power) did, by the Advice of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and divers Principal Perſons of the Commons, cauſe Letters to be written to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, being Proteſtants, and other Letters to the ſeveral Counties, Cities, Univerſities, Boroughs and Cinque-Ports, for the chooſing of ſuch Perſons to repreſent them, as were of right to be ſent to Parliament, to meet and ſit at *Weſtminſter* upon the 20*th* of *January* 1688. in order to ſuch an Eſtabliſhment, as that their Religion, Laws and Liberties might not again be in danger of being Subverted; upon which Letters,

Elections

Elections were made accordingly; and thereupon the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Commons purſuant to their reſpective Letters and Elections, being now aſſembled in a full and Free Repreſentative of this Nation, taking into their moſt ſerious Conſideration, the beſt means for attaining the ends aforeſaid, do in the firſt place, as their Anceſtors in the like caſe have uſually done, for the vindicating and aſſerting their Ancient Rights and Liberties, Declare,

THAT the pretended Power of Suſpending Laws, or the Execution of Laws by Regal Authority, without conſent of Parliament, is Illegal.

That the pretended Power of Diſpenſing with Laws, or the Execution of Laws by Regal Authority, as it has been aſſumed and exerciſed of late, is Illegal.

That the Commiſſion for erecting the late Court of Commiſſioners for Eccleſiaſtical Cauſes, and all other Commiſſions and Courts of the like Nature, are Illegal and pernicious.

That Levying of Money for or to the use of the Crown, by pretence of Prerogative, without Grant of Parliament; or for longer time, or in any other manner, then the same is, or shall be granted, is Illegal.

That it is the Right of the Subjects to Petition the King; and that all Commitments and Prosecutions for such Petitioning, are Illegal.

That the raising or keeping a standing Army, within the Kingdom in time of Peace, unless it be with consent of Parliament, is against Law.

That the Subjects which are Protestants, may have Arms for their Defence, suitable to their Condition, and as allowed by Law.

That Elections of Members for Parliament ought to be Free.

That the Freedom of Speech and Debates, or Proceedings in Parliament, ought not to be impeached or questioned in any Court or place out of Parliament.

That Excessive Bail ought not to be required, or excessive Fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual Punishments inflicted.

That Jurors ought to be duly impannelled and returned, and that Jurors which pass upon

upon men in Trials for High Treaſon, ought to be Free-holders.

That all Grants and Promiſes of Fines, and Forfeitures of particular Perſons before Conviction, are illegal and void.

And that for Redreſs of Grievances, and for amending, ſtrengthening and preſerving the Laws, Parliaments ought to be frequently held.

And they do claim and demand, and inſiſt upon all and ſingular the Premiſes, as their undoubted Rights and Liberties. And that no Declarations, Judgments, Doings or Proceedings, to the Prejudice of the People, in any of the Premiſes ought in any wiſe to be drawn hereafter into Conſequence or Example.

To which demand of their Rights, they are particularly encouraged by the Declaration of his Highneſs the Prince of *Orange*, as being the only means for obtaining a full Redreſs and Remedy therein.

Having therefore an intire Confidence that his ſaid Highneſs the Prince of *Orange* will perfect the Deliverance ſo far advanced by him, and will ſtill pre-

ſerve them from the Violation of their Rights, which they have here aſſerted, and from all other Attempts upon their Religion, Rights and Liberties: The ſaid Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons aſſembled at *Weſtminſter*, do Reſolve,

THAT William *and* Mary Prince *and* Princeſs *of* Orange *be, and be declared King and Queen of* England, France *and* Ireland, *and the Dominions thereto belonging; To hold the Crown and Royal Dignity of the ſaid Kingdoms and Dominions, to them the ſaid* Prince *and* Princeſs *during their Lives, and the Life of the Survivor of them. And that the ſole and full Exerciſe of the Regal Power be only in, and Executed by the ſaid* Prince *of* Orange, *in the Names of the ſaid* Prince *and* Princeſs *during their joynt Lives. And after their Deceaſes, the ſaid Crown and Royal Dignity of the ſaid Kingdoms and Dominions, to be to the Heirs of the Body of the ſaid Princeſs. And for Default of ſuch Iſſue, to the* Princeſs Ann *of* Denmark, *and the Heirs of her Body; and for default of ſuch Iſſue,*

to

to the Heirs of the Body of the ſaid Prince of Orange. *And the ſaid Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, do pray the ſaid Prince and Princeſs of* Orange *to accept the ſame accordingly. And that the Oaths hereafter mention'd be taken by all perſons, of whom the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy might be requir'd by Law, in ſtead of them; and that the ſaid Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy may be Abrogated.*

I A. B. *do ſincerely Promiſe and Swear, that I will be Faithful, and bear true Allegiance to their Majeſties King* William *and Queen* Mary. *So help me* God.

I A. B. *do Swear, That I do from my heart abhor, deteſt and abjure, as Impious and Heretical, this damnable Doctrine and Poſition, That Princes Excommunicated or Depriv'd by the* Pope, *or any Authority of the See of* Rome, *may be Depos'd or Murdred by the Subjects or any other whatſoever. And I do declare that no Foreign Prince, Perſon, Prelate, State or Potentate, has or ought to have any Juriſdiction, Power, Superiority, Preeminence or Authority*

Ec-

Ecclesiastical or Spiritual within this Realm. So help me God.

And this Declaration was ordered by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons assembl'd at *Westminster*, to be Engross'd in Parchment, enroll'd among the Rolls of Parliament, and Recorded in Chancery.

To which this Answer was immediately most Graciously return'd,

THAT it was certainly the greatest proof of the Trust they had in him, that could be given, which was the thing that made him value it the more, and that he thankfully accepted what they had offer'd. And that as he had no other intention in coming into the Kingdom, then to preserve their Religion, Laws and Liberties; so they might be sure he should endeavour to support them, and would be willing to concur in any thing that should be for the Good of the Kingdom, and to do all that was in his Power to advance the Glory and Welfare of the Nation.

There-

Thereupon in purſuance of the Declaration, ſo Preſented and Graciouſly accepted, upon the Tirteenth of *February* 168⅞. about Ten in the Morning, the Lords and Commons came from *Weſtminſter* to *Whitehall* in their Coaches, and alighting at the Gate went up to the Banquetting Houſe, where they Preſented the Prince and Princeſs of *Orange*, with an Inſtrument in Writing, for declaring their Highneſs's King and Queen of *England*, *France* and *Ireland*, and the Dominions and Territories thereunto belonging, deſiring them to accept the Crown, purſuant to their Declaration; which after their Highneſs's had been pleas'd to accept, the Lords and Commons repair'd down again to *Whitehall* Gate, where they found the Heralds of Arms, the Serjeants of Arms, the Trumpets, and other Officers all in a readineſs, as being there Aſſembl'd by Orders from the Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl Marſhal of *England*. At what time, Sir *Thomas St. George* Knight Garter, Principal King at Arms, having receiv'd a Proclamation; and an Order from the Lords Houſe to the Kings Heralds

ralds, and Pursuivants at Arms, for Publishing or Proclaiming the same forthwith: The Persons concern'd, immediately disposed themselves into Order before the Court Gate, for making the said Proclamation: at what time the Trumpets having sounded a Call three several times, the last of which was answer'd by a loud Shout of the vast multitudes of People there Assembl'd; so soon as the noise ceas'd, *Garter* King at Arms read the Proclamation, by short Periods, which were repeated and Proclaim'd aloud by *Robert Devenish* Esq; *York* Herald, being the Senior Herald, in these words,

'WHereas it has pleas'd Almighty
'God, in his Great Mercy to
'this Kingdom, to vouchsafe us a mira-
'culous deliverance from Popery and
'Slavery; and that our preservation is
'due, next under God, to the Resolu-
'tion and Conduct of his Highness the
'Prince of *Orange*, whom God has cho-
'sen to be the Glorious Instrument of
'such an inestimable Happiness to us and
'our Posterity: And being highly sen-
'sible,

'ſible, and fully perſwaded, of the 'Great and Eminent Vertues of her 'Highneſs the Princeſs of *Orange*, whoſe 'Zeal for the Proteſtant Religion, will 'no doubt, bring a great bleſſing along 'with her upon this Nation. And 'whereas the Lords and Commons now 'Aſſembl'd at *Weſtminſter*, have made a 'Declaration, and preſented the ſame 'to the ſaid Prince and Princeſs of *O-'range*, and therein deſir'd them to ac-'cept the Crown, who have accepted 'the ſame accordingly. We therefore 'the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and 'Commons, together with the Lord 'Mayor and Citizens, and other of the 'Commons of this Realm, do with a 'full conſent Publiſh and Proclaim, ac-'cording to the ſaid Declaration, *Wil-'liam* and *Mary*, Prince and Princeſs of 'Orange, to be King and Queen of *Eng-'land*, *France* and *Ireland*, with all the 'Dominions thereunto belonging. Who 'are accordingly to be own'd, deemed, 'accepted and taken, by all the Peo-'ple of the aforeſaid Realms and Do-'minions, who are from hence forward 'bound to acknowledge, and pay unto

'them

'them all Faith and True Allegiance.
'Beseeching God, by whom Kings
'Reign, to bless King *William* and Queen
'*Mary* with long and happy Years to
'Reign over us.

The Proclamation being ended, and the Trumpets sounding a Flourish, were answer'd again by the loud repeated Shouts and Acclamations of the People.

After that they rode forward to Proclaim the same Proclamation, within Temple Bar, in Cheap-side, and at the Royal Exchange, proceeding after this manner.

First, The several Beadles of the Liberty of *Westminster*; next, the Constables of the said Liberty, all on Foot, with the High Constable on Horse-back. After them, the Head Bailiff of *Westminster*, and his Men, all with White-staves, on Horse-back, to clear the way. Then the Knight Marshals men, also on Horse-back. Next to these a Class of Trumpeters, nine in all; two, two, two, and three, follow'd by the Serjeant Trumpeter, carrying his Mace; all on Horse-back also. Then a Pursuivant

at

at Arms ſingle. Then a Purſuivant and a Serjeant at Arms; then another Purſuivant and a Serjeant at Arms. Then four Heralds at Arms, one after another; each with a Serjeant at Arms on his left Hand: the Heralds and Purſuivants being all in their rich Coats of the Royal Arms; and the Serjeants at Arms every one carrying his Mace, and all on Horſe-back. Then Garter King at Arms, in his rich Coat of Arms, carrying the Proclamation, accompanied by Sir *Thomas Duppa*, Gentleman Uſher of the Black Rod, in his Crimſon Mantle, of the Order of the Garter; his Black Rod, the Enſign of his Office.

After theſe, immediately follow'd the Marquiſs of *Halifax*, who executed the Place of Speaker of the Houſe of Lords, in his Coach, attended by Sir *Roger Harſenet*, Eldeſt Serjeant at Arms, with his Mace. Then follow'd *Henry Powle* Eſq; Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, attended by *John Topham*, Serjeant at Arms to the ſaid Houſe, with his Mace. After the two Speakers follow'd the Duke of *Norfolk*, Earl Marſhal, and Primeer Duke of *England*, in

his

his Coach, with his Marſhals Staff in his Hand: and next to Him all the Peers in order in their Coaches; and laſt of all, the Members of the Houſe of Commons in their Coaches.

In this Order they proceeded towards Temple Bar, and being come as far as the May-Pole in the *Strand*, two of the Officers at Arms, with a Serjeant at Arms, and two Trumpets, rode before to Temple Bar; where the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Sheriffs being by that time arriv'd, and having order'd the Gates to be ſhut, the Herald at Arms knockt at the Gate. Upon which the Sheriff, being on Horſe-back, coming to the Gate, the Herald acquainted him, *That he came by Order of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, Aſſembled at* Weſtminſter, *to demand Entrance into that famous City, for the Proclaiming of* William *and* Mary *King and Queen of* England, France *and* Ireland, *and the Dominions thereto belonging, and therefore requir'd their ſpeedy Anſwer.* The Meſſage thus deliver'd, the Sheriffs order'd the Gates to be open'd. Whereupon leaving the Head Bailiff, Conſtables, and Beadles

of

of *Weſtminſter*, without the Bar; the reſt of the Proceeding enter'd, and found the Aldermen, Recorder and Sheriffs, all in their Formalities, and on Horſe-back, except the Lord Mayor who was in his Coach, attended by the Sword-bearer and other Officers; who receiving them with all reſpectful Ceremony, they made a ſtand, between the two Temple Gates, and Proclaim'd their Majeſties a Second Time. From whence they proceeded forward to *Cheap-ſide*, a noiſe of the City Trumpets, and the Lord Mayors Livery-Men leading the Way, and the Aldermen and Lord Mayor falling in to the Proceeding; and near *Woodſtreet* end, making another ſtand, they Proclaim'd their Majeſties a Third Time: and thence arriving at the Exchange about Two of the Clock, they Proclaim'd them a Fourth Time, while the vaſt Multitudes of Spectators, who throng'd the Streets, Balconies and Windows, fill'd the Air with loud and repeated Acclamations of Joy. Within the City alſo four Regiments of the Train-bands were drawn

up on both ſides of the Streets from Temple Bar to the Exchange.

And thus you have an Accompt of the Grounds, and Original Cauſes, the Progreſs and prudent Conduct, and happy Accompliſhment of one of the Greateſt Revolutions in the World. Happy for three Potent Nations, that were rowling down Hill into an Abyſs of Slavery and Ruin, till the *Naſſovian*, like the *Flavian* Family, among the Dejected and almoſt ruin'd *Romans*, undertook with an unparallell'd Magnanimity, to reſtore and re-eſtabliſh the tottering and drooping Empire. A Story, which when Poſterity ſhall read and well conſider the Incomparable Courage, the Piety, the Prudence and Provident Choice of the Lords, for the Renowned Inſtrument of their Countries Deliverance, there will be nothing found to parallel all This, but the Fortitude and Conduct of the Renowned Undertaker.

A True List of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, Summoned to Meet at *Westminster* the 22*th* day of *January*, 1688.

HEnry *Duke of* Norfolk, *Earl Marshal.*
Charles *Duke of* Somerset.
Henry *Duke of* Newcastle.
Charles *Duke of* Southampton.
Henry *Duke of* Grafton.
George *Duke of* Northumberland.
James *Duke of* Ormond.
Henry *Duke of* Beaufort.

Charles *Marques of* Winchester.
George *Marques of* Halifax.

Robert *Earl of* Lindsey, *Lord Great Chamberlain.*
Aubrey *Earl of* Oxford.
Charles *Earl of* Shrewsbury.
Anthony *Earl of* Kent.
William Richard George *Earl of* Derby.
John *Earl of* Rutland.
Theophilus *Earl of* Huntingdon.
William *Earl of* Bedford.

Thomas *Earl of* Pembroke *and* Mountgomery.
Edward *Earl of* Lincoln.
Henry *Earl of* Suffolk.
Charles *Earl of* Dorſet *and* Middleſex.
John *Earl of* Exeter.
John *Earl of* Bridgewater.
Philip *Earl of* Leiceſter.
George *Earl of* Northampton.
William *Earl of* Devon.
William *Earl of* Denbigh.
John *Earl of* Briſtol.
John *Earl of* Clare.
Paulet *Earl of* Bullingbrook.
Charles *Earl of* Weſtmerland.
Charles *Earl of* Mancheſter.
Thomas *Earl of* Berks.
John *Earl of* Mulgrave.
Thomas *Earl of* Rivers.
Thomas *Earl of* Stamford.
Heneage *Earl of* Winchelſea.
William *Earl of* Kingſton.
Charles *Earl of* Carnarvan.
Philip *Earl* of Cheſterfield.
Thomas *Earl of* Thanet.
William *Earl of* Strafford.
Robert *Earl of* Scarſdale.
Henry *Earl of* Clarendon.

James

James *Earl of* Angleſey.
John *Earl of* Bath.
Edward *Earl of* Carliſle.
William *Earl of* Craven.
Thomas *Earl of* Aylesbury.
Richard *Earl of* Burlington.
Anthony *Earl of* Shaftsbury.
Thomas *Earl of* Suſſex.
Edward Henry *Earl of* Lichfield.
Lewis *Earl of* Feverſham.
Charles *Earl of* Macclesfield.
Charles Bodville *Earl of* Radnor.
William *Earl of* Yarmouth.
George *Earl of* Berkley.
Thomas *Earl of* Danby.
Daniel *Earl of* Nottingham.
Laurence *Earl of* Rocheſter.
James *Earl of* Abingdon.
Edward *Earl of* Gainesborough.
Conyers *Earl of* Holderneſs.

William *Viſcount* Say and Seale.
Thomas *Viſcount* Falconberg.
Charles *Viſcount* Mordant.
Francis *Viſcount* Newport.
Thomas *Viſcount* Weymouth.
Chriſtopher *Viſcount* Hatton.

Charles *Lord* Delaware.
Thomas *Lord* Morley and Mounteagle.
Robert *Lord* Ferrers.
Henry Yelverton *Lord* Grey *of* Ruthin.
Coniers Darcy *Lord* Darcy.
Ralph *Lord* Eure.
Philip *Lord* Wharton.
Thomas *Lord* Willoughby *of* Parham.
William *Lord* Pagett.
Charles *Lord* North and Grey.
James *Lord* Chandois.
Foulke *Lord* Brooke.
Ralph *Lord* Mountague.
Ford *Lord* Grey *of* Warke.
John *Lord* Lovelace.
William *Lord* Maynard.
Thomas *Lord* Coventry.
William *Lord* Howard *of* Eſcricke.
Henry *Lord* Herbert *of* Cherbury.
Thomas *Lord* Leigh.
Thomas *Lord* Jermyn.
William *Lord* Byron.
John *Lord* Vaughan.
Edward *Lord* Ward.
Thomas *Lord* Colepeper.
Jacob *Lord* Aſtley.
Robert *Lord* Lucas.
Edward *Lord* Rockingham.

Robert

Robert *Lord* Lexinton.
John *Lord* Berkley.
Francis *Lord* Holles.
Charles *Lord* Cornwallis.
Henry *Lord* Delamere.
Thomas *Lord* Crew.
John *Lord* Arundel *of* Trerise.
Richard *Lord* Lumley.
George Carteret *Lord* Carteret.
John *Lord* Ossulston.
George *Lord* Dartmouth.
Ralph *Lord* Stawell.
Sidney *Lord* Godolphin.
John *Lord* Churchil.

Archbishops and Bishops.

WILLIAM *Lord Archbishop of* Canterbury.
THOMAS *Lord Archbishop of* York.
Henry *Lord Bishop of* London.
Nathaniel *Lord Bishop of* Durham.
Peter *Lord Bishop of* Wincheſter.
Herbert *Lord Bishop of* Hereford.
William *Lord Bishop of* Norwich.
Thomas *Lord Bishop of* Coventry *and* Litchfield.
John *Lord Bishop of* Chicheſter.

Thomas *Lord Bishop of* Lincoln.
Humphrey *Lord Bishop of* Bangor.
William *Lord Bishop of* Worcester.
William *Lord Bishop of* Landaff.
Thomas *Lord Bishop of* Peterborough.
William *Lord Bishop of* St. Asaph.
Robert *Lord Bishop of* Glouceſter.
Francis *Lord Bishop of* Ely.
Thomas *Lord Bishop of* St. Davids.
Thomas *Lord Bishop of* Rocheſter.
Jonathan *Lord Bishop of* Briſtol.
Thomas *Lord Bishop of* Carliſle.
Thomas *Lord Bishop of* Bath *and* Wells.
Timothy *Lord Bishop of* Oxon.

A List of the Knights, Citizens and Burgesses, Summoned to Meet at *Westminster* the 22*th* day of *January*, 1688.

Bedfordshire 4.

THe *Honourable* Edward Russel *Esq*;
William Duncombe, *Esq*;
Town of *Bedford.*
Thomas Christie *Esq*;
Thomas Hillersdon *Esq*;

Berks 9.

The Honourable Mountague Bertie, *Lord* Norris.
Sir Henry Winchcombe *Bar.*
Borough of *New-Windsor.*
Henry Powle *Esq*;
Sir Christopher Wren *Kt.*
Borough of *Reading.*
Sir William Rich *Bar.*
Sir Henry Fane *Knight of the* Bath.

Borough

Borough of *Wallingford.*

Thomas Tipping *Esq;*
William Jennens *Esq;*

Borough of *Abington.*

Thomas Medlicott *Esq;*

Bucks 14.

The Honourable Thomas Wharton *Esq;*
Sir Thomas Lee *Bar.*

Town of *Buckingham.*

Sir Richard Temple *Knight of the Bath and Bar.*
Sir Ralph Verney *Bar.*

Borough of *Chipping-Wicomb.*

Thomas Lewes *Esq;*
William Jephson *Esq;*

Borough of *Aylisbury.*

Thomas Lee *Esq;*
Richard Beake *Esq;*

Borough of *Agmondesham.*

Sir William Drake *Kt.*
Edmund Waller *Esq;*

Borough of *Wendover.*

Richard Hampden *Esq;*
John Hampden *Esq;*

Borough of *Great Marlow.*

Anthony *Viſcount* Falkland.
Sir John Borlace *Bar.*

Cambridge 6.

Sir Levinus Bennet *Bar.*
Sir Robert Cotton *Kt.*

Univerſity of *Cambridge.*

Sir Robert Sawyer *Kt.*
Iſaac Newton *Maſter of Arts.*

Town of *Cambridge.*

Sir Thomas Chichly *Kt.*
John Cotton *Eſq;*

Cheſter 4.

Sir Robert Cotton *Knight and Bar.*
John Mainwaring *Eſq;*

City of *Cheſter.*

Roger Whitley *Eſq;*
George Mainwaring *Alderman.*

Cornwal 44.

Sir John Carew *Bar.*
Hugh Boſcawen *Eſq;*

Borough of *Dunhivid,* alias *Lanceſton.*

William Harbord *Eſq;*
Edward Ruſſel *Eſq;*

Borough of *Leskard.*

Sir Bourcheir Wrey *Bar. and Knight of the Bath.*
John Buller Eſq;

Borough

Borough of *Leſtwithiel.*

The Honourable Francis Robarts Eſq;
Walter Kendall Eſq;

Borough of *Truro.*

Sir Henry Aſhurſt *Kt.* }
Henry Vincent Eſq; }
John Tredenham Eſq; }
John Manley *Jun.* Eſq; }

Borough of *Bodmin.*

Sir John Cutler *Knight and Bar.*
Nicholas Glynn Eſq;

Borough of *Helſton.*

Sir John St. Aubyn *Bar.*
Charles Godolphin Eſq;

Borough of *Saltaſh.*

The Honourable Bernard Grenvile Eſq;
John Wadon Eſq;

Borough of *Gamelford.*

Ambroſe Manaton Eſq;
Henry Manaton Eſq;

Borough of *Port-Higham*, alias *Weſtow.*

Peircy Kirke Eſq;
James Kendal Eſq;

Borough of *Grampound.*

Edward Herle Eſq;
John Tanner Eſq;

Borough

Borough of *Eaſtlow.*

Charles Trelawney Eſq;
Henry Trelawney Eſq;

Borough of *Penryn.*

Anthony Rowe Eſq;
Alexander Pendarves Eſq;

Borough of *Tregony.*

Charles Boſcawen Eſq;
Hugh Forteſcue Eſq;

Borough of *Boſſiney.*

Sir Peter Colleton *Bar.*
Humphry Nicoll Eſq;

Borough of *St. Ives.*

James Praed Eſq;
Walter Vincent Eſq;

Borough of *Foway.*

Jonathan Raſhleigh Eſq;
Shadrach Vincent Eſq;

Borough of *St. Germans.*

Sir Walter Moyle *Kt.*
Daniel Elyott Eſq;

Borough of *St. Michael.*

Charles *Lord Viſcount* Fanſhaw.
Francis Vivian Eſq;

Borough of *Newport.*

Sir William Morrice *Bar.*
John Speccot Eſq;

Borough of *St. Mawes.*
Sir Joſeph Tredenham *Kt.*
Henry Seymour Eſq;
Borough of *Kellington.*
Sir John Coryton *Bar.*
Jonathan Prideaux Eſq;
Cumberland 6.
Sir George Fletcher *Bar.*
Sir John Lowther *of* Whitehaven *Bar.*
City of *Carliſle.*
Sir Chriſtopher Muſgrave *Kt. and Bar.*
Jeremiah Bubb Eſq;
Borough of *Cockermouth.*
Sir Henry Capell *Kt.*
Henry Fletcher Eſq;
Derby 4.
Sir John Gell *Bar.*
Sir Gilbert Clarke *Kt.*
Town of *Derby.*
The Honourable Anchitell Gray Eſq;
John Coke Eſq;
Devonſhire 26.
Francis Courtnay Eſq;
Samuel Rolle Eſq;
City of *Exeter.*
Sir Edward Seymour *Bar.*
Henry Pollixfen Eſq;

Borough of *Totnes.*

Sir John Fowell *Bar.*
Rawlin Mallack Eſq;

Borough of *Plymouth.*

Sir John Maynard *Serjeant at Law.*
Arthur Herbert Eſq;

Borough of *Okehampton.*

William Cary Eſq;
Henry Nortleigh Eſq;

Borough of *Barneſtable.*

Sir Arthur Chicheſter *Bar.*
Richard Lee *of* Winſlade Eſq;

Borough of *Plympton.*

Sir George Treby *Kt.*
John Pollixfen *Merchant.*

Borough of *Honiton.*

Richard Courtnay *of* Collyton Eſq;
Edmond Walrond *of* Bovey Eſq;

Borough of *Taviſtock.*

The Honourable Robert Ruſſel Eſq;
Sir Francis Drake *Bar.*

Borough of *Aſhburton.*

Sir Walter Yonge *Bar.*
Thomas Reinell Eſq;

Borough of *Clifton*, *Dartmouth*, and *Hardneſs.*

Charles Boon Eſq;
William Hayne *Merchant.*

Borough

Borough of *Beralston.*

Sir John Maynard *Serjeant at Law.*
John Elwel Esq;

Borough of *Tiverton.*

Samuel Foote Esq;
William Colman Esq;

Dorsetshire 20.

Thomas Strangewayes Esq;
Thomas Freke Esq;

Town of *Pool.*

Sir Nathaniel Napier *Bar.*
Henry Trenchard Esq;

Borough of *Dorchester.*

Gerard Napier Esq;
Thomas Trenchard Esq;

Borough of *Lime-Regis.*

John Pole Esq;
John Burridge Esq;

Borough of *Weymouth.*

Michael Harvey Esq;
Henry Henning Esq;

Borough of *Melcolm-Regis.*

Sir John Morton *Bar.*
Sir Robert Napier *Knight and Bar.*

Borough of *Bridport.*

Richard Brodrep Esq;
John Manley *Sen.* Esq;

Borough

Borough of *Shafton*, alias *Shaftsbury.*
Sir Matthew Andrews *Kt.*
Edward Nicholas *Esq;*
Borough of *Wareham.*
Thomas Erle *Esq;*
George Ryves *Esq;*
Borough of *Corf-Caſtle.*
Richard Fownes *Esq;*
William Okeden *Esq;*

Durham 4.

William Lampton *Esq;*
Robert Byerly *Esq;*
City of *Durham.*
George Morland *Esq;*
Henry Lyddel *Esq;*

Eſſex 8.

Henry Mildmay Esq;
John Wroth Esq;
Borough of *Colcheſter.*
Samuel Reynolds Esq;
Iſaac Rebow *Esq;*
Borough of *Maldon.*
Sir Thomas Darcy *Bar.*
Charles Mountague Esq;
Borough of *Harwich.*
Sir Thomas Middleton *Kt.*
John Eldred Esq;

Glouceſterſhire 8.

Sir John Guyſe *Bar.*
Sir Ralph Dutton *Bar.*

City of *Glouceſter.*

Sir Duncombe Colecheſter *Kt.*
William Cooke Eſq;

Borough of *Cirenceſter.*

Thomas Maſter Eſq;
John How Eſq;

Borough of *Tewkſbury.*

Richard Dowdeſwell Eſq;
Sir Francis Ruſſel *Bar.*

Hereforaſhire 8.

Sir John Morgan *Bar.*
Sir Edward Harley *Knight of the Bath.*

City of *Hereford.*

Sir William Gregory *Kt. Serjeant at Law.*
Paul Foley Eſq;

Borough of *Lempſter.*

Thomas Conyngesby Eſq;
John Dutton Colt Eſq;

Borough of *Weobley.*

John Birch Eſq;
James Morgan Eſq;

Hertfordſhire 6.

Sir Thomas Pope Blount *Bar.*
Sir Charles Ceſar *Kt.*

Borough

Borough of *St. Albans.*

Sir Samuel Grimſton *Bar.*
George Churchill Eſq;

Borough of *Hertford.*

Sir William Cowper *Bar.*
Sir Thomas Byde *Kt.*

Huntingtonſhire 4.

The Honourable Robert Mountague Eſq;
Sir Robert Bernard *Bar.*

Borough of *Huntington.*

The Honourable Sidney Wortley *alias* Mountague Eſq;
John Bigg Eſq;

Kent 10.

The Honourable Sir Vere Fane *Knight of the Bath.*
Sir John Knatchbull *Bar.*

City of *Canterbury.*

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